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Marginal Column

By SEVY LAQUEUR

LEPANTO, Poland, all the great naval encounters in history have been dwarfed into insignificance. With Tennyson we may ask today: God of battles, was ever a battle like this in the world before? The Israel aircraft carrier "Bat Galim" spearheaded the Israel armada in a perfidious attempt to occupy Suez, and later the whole of Egypt. Affiwit Allah et diasipati amit! But ye mariners of Egypt, they are the boys that fear no noise when the thundering cannon roar. Broadside after broadside was fired by the 50,000 ton super dreadnought "Ben Gurion," but our brave men of the Customs Department neither wavered nor faltered: "Egypt expects every man will do his duty," the famous Sudanese dancer Saleh Salem cabled from Cairo. "Before this time tomorrow I shall have gained a peerage or Westminster Abbey." — Customs Sub-Inspector Ali Masharra shouted to his unit and took the great battleship by assault, braving the hail of treacherous Jewish atomic fusillage. Crestfallen, the Israel admiral of the fleet handed him his sword and said: "A new battle of the Nile! Victory is not a name strong enough for such a scene." The crew of nine, all Vice-Admirals, also surrendered. It is understood that the Director of Internal Security arrived at once and opened an investigation: It is reliably reported that before being intercepted the Israel Vice-Admirals met the Supreme Guide of the Moslem Brotherhood, Nahas Pasha, and the Politburo of the Egyptian Communist Party at Port Tewfik and worked out the blueprint for another "Black Saturday." They brought money to the Communists, instructions to the Wafd and pork from Eritrea to the Moslem Brotherhood, or was it the other way round? Thanks to the vigilance and the gallantry of our heroic Customs authorities another dangerous imperialist intrigue has been "unmasked."

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WEDNESDAY'S Egyptian press is not yet here, but this will be approximately what "El Ghoumouria" tells its readers. To judge by past experience there is no reason to think we have exaggerated. There is no like so stupid that it will not be given credence at least by those who want to believe it. Nor is there any possible means to prevent the Egyptians if they want to attack this country, to spread the news that Israel has attacked first — and to be first with this scoop throughout the world. The only lesson to be drawn is that the statements made by spokesmen for this country should be absolutely accurate and that they should never take part in a competition of subfuscation. In terms of short range policy this will not give striking results, but in the long run the Egyptian and other Arab League spokesmen will discredit the authenticity of their own statements so much that Israel statements will automatically be given preference, just as they were in the war of 1948. Even larger and stronger countries than Egypt have seriously impugned their credibility by such propaganda, and the Chinese for instance have understood that it would be better to discontinue broadcasting news of bacteriological warfare, to quote one famous example of recent years.

Jerusalem, October 1.

Bar Giora Settler Slain, One Hurt By Arab Legion

A resident of Bar Giora settlement, near Mevo Beitar, in the Jerusalem Corridor, was killed and another severely wounded on Wednesday afternoon when Arab Legionnaires opened fire on the two men. Together with a Jewish Agency watchman, they were patrolling the fields of the settlement.

The body of the dead man, Eliahu Ben Simon, 32, a newcomer from Morocco, was left in the field overnight and only yesterday morning was brought to the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. The wounded man, Ilan Roman, 24, was operated on immediately after being brought to the hospital. While there is no apparent danger to his life, he is still unconscious.

The Legionnaires opened fire suddenly from across the nearby lines while the three men were on Israel territory and Roman was wounded almost at once. They immediately answered the fire and after a few minutes, Ben Simon was killed. The watchman, David Shambick, hid behind a rock and continued to answer the Arabs' fire. After about an hour, he drove the attackers back.

The residents of Mevo Beitar heard the shots and witnessed the exchange of fire.

Attempt Encirclement

The residents clearly saw a Legion unit moving forward in an attempt to surround the men. At the same time, Shambick began to crawl towards the adjacent settlement of Mevo Beitar while returning fire and dragging the wounded man with him. He managed to bring Roman to the entrance to the settlement, but there his strength failed him. The settlers quickly picked up the two men and a vehicle belonging to the Border Police who had been alerted, took the wounded man to hospital.

Darkness had set in meanwhile, and with the body of the dead man on Israel territory, security forces waited until morning to bring it in. *(Hitu.)*

Jordan has submitted a complaint condemning Israel for the infiltration by three Jews into Jordan in the Wadi Fukin area on Wednesday and for opening fire at Jordan guards, NEABS reports.

20 CAMELS STOLEN

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — An armed band coming from Egyptian-held territory took 20 camels in a raid on the El Asad Beduin tribe on Monday. There was an exchange of fire, but no one in the tribe was hit.

Tracks of eight men led to the Egyptian border. The camels are valued at IL.10,000.

LEGION THROWS STONES

Arab Legionnaires threw stones into the Dir Abu Tor quarter and at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

LIVERAN NAMED TO UN COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Arthur Liveran of the Israel delegation was today named rapporteur of the U.N. General Assembly's Fifth Committee.

USSR Proposes 'New' World Arms Cut Plan

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet delegate, tonight presented to the U.N. General Assembly a "new" disarmament plan taking as "a base" the proposals advanced last June by Britain and France.

He said the USSR "is profoundly convinced that all possibilities are at hand" for reaching agreement on unsettled international questions.

But he told the U.N. General Assembly that there must be regard for sovereignty of states, mutual respect for the rights of countries and fulfilment of obligations agreed upon in settling the questions.

"If these conditions are satisfied," he said, "the prospect for settling international questions, notwithstanding differences which we have met in the past, are indeed real and tangible prospects.

"In is conviction of ours, we stand solidly on Lenin's principle of the peaceful co-existence of states irrespective of differences in their social structure," he declared. *(UP, Reuter)*

Brewster Named To Replace Hutchison

Col. Charles Brewster, of the United States Army, has been nominated by General Burns as successor to Commander Elmo Hutchison, for the chairmanship of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission.

It was confirmed in Jerusalem last night that his nomination had been received here and it is understood that it is being given favourable consideration.

That he will be acceptable to Jordan is indicated by a statement made by Anwar Nusseibeh, the Jordan Minister of Defence to "A-Diffa," Old City daily, on Wednesday night. "I hope General Burns will appoint Col. Brewster," he told the paper.

UN PATROL 'FIRED ON'

JORDAN-HELD JERUSALEM, Thursday (UP). — A U.N. patrol was fired at from the Israel side of the border this morning but suffered no casualties.

The patrol was on a routine trip in the Latrun area at 9.30 a.m. When the patrol reached the road between Beit Sira and the Latrun Monastery, near the Armistice lines, the Israelis opened very heavy rifle and automatic fire on a white U.N. jeep carrying Colonel Charles Brewster. Although the jeep was hit, Col. Brewster and his men escaped injury.

Official Israel sources stated in Jerusalem last night that an investigation into the alleged incident is now under way and that a statement of the facts will be issued when it is concluded. Meanwhile, it is understood that regret has been expressed should any U.N. personnel have been exposed to any possible danger through error.

TSO, Israel Discuss Return of 480 Sheep

A meeting is to be held today between Colonel Robert Hommel of the Truce Supervision Organization and Sgan-Aluf Aryeh Shaler, Chief Israel delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commissions, to discuss the speedy return of the 480 sheep which are now in Jordan hands; General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of the T.S.O., told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

The sheep, which are worth IL.75,000, belong to kibbutz Ein Hashofet. They were stolen on Tuesday by an armed gang of Jordanians which crossed into Israel territory in the early hours of the morning, shot and wounded the shepherd and took his weapon.

The flock, which was grazing near Givat Oz, was driven across the border, only 200 metres away. The infiltrators were sighted shortly afterwards by an Israel scout aircraft which observed them driving the sheep in the direction of Jenin.

According to "Falastin," the Old City daily, the animals have now been transferred to Nablus by Jordan border patrols where they have been placed in custody. The paper reports that the Jordan authorities, from now onward, will adopt a new policy with regard to livestock which "strays" from Israel. These will be sold to Jordan villagers "who have suffered as a result of Israel attacks."

It is also learned from U.N. and Jordan sources that the Jordanians are now suggesting that they will return the sheep if Israel will allow an investigation of the incident on her side of the border.

UN Gets Cairo Version Of Bat Galim Seizure

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The U.N. distributed today the letter sent by Egypt to the Security Council on Tuesday reporting the incident involving the Israel ship, Bat Galim, and the Egyptian request that it be issued as an official Security Council document.

The letter claimed that the Israel ship had approached Suez harbour on Tuesday morning and "without any provocation opened fire in Egyptian territorial waters."

The Egyptian authorities then arrested the crew and ordered the ship's detention pending investigation of the incident, the letter said.

(The Israel delegation on Tuesday night sent a letter to the Security Council demanding the release of the ship and its crew and noting that the only weapon aboard the vessel was the captain's pistol. The Israel communication further upheld the right of free passage through the Suez Canal.)

China Can Co-Exist With US—Chou

HONG KONG, Thursday (Reuter). — China is willing to co-exist peacefully with the U.S., Prime Minister Chou En-lai said today, according to the New China News Agency.

Speaking at a meeting in Peking to mark the fifth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China which falls tomorrow, Mr. Chou said that the U.S. armed forces are still encroaching upon Formosa, and are using "the traitorous Chiam Kai-shek to threaten our country with war" and prevent the liberation of the island.

"Our main task is to build up our country which requires a peaceful international environment," Mr. Chou continued. China firmly believes that countries with different social systems can exist together in peace and that all international disputes can be settled by peaceful means and negotiation, he asserted.

Mr. Chou said that the "U.S. imperialists and their lackeys" had not been able in the past to stop the advance of the Chinese people. From now on their schemes are likewise bound to end in failure."

The Chinese chief of State, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, this afternoon received the Soviet Government delegation which has come to attend the anniversary celebrations. The group is led by the Soviet Communist Party chief, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Defence Minister Marshal Nikolai Bulganin.

MAC Condemns Egypt, Israel

Both Egypt and Israel were condemned yesterday by the Mixed Armistice Commission that met at Kilometre 35.

Egypt — because infiltrators crossed the border from the Gaza Strip at the beginning of August.

Israel — because an Israel soldier of Ketziot (Givat Habel) crossed the lines on June 8 with a water tanker, a breach of Article 2 Paragraph 2 of the Armistice Agreement. The MAC further noted that the evidence tended to indicate that the settlement is organized as a unit of the Israel forces, which would be inconsistent with Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Armistice Agreement. The Commission therefore requested that the U.N. Chief of Staff see to it that Article 10, Paragraph 2 of the Armistice Agreement is fully carried out.

An Egyptian proposal that Israel be condemned for firing on a shepherd across the lines in August was not accepted because the Chairman abstained.

An Egyptian proposal condemning Israel for transferring an infiltrator across the armistice lines at the beginning of August was carried with Israel voting against. The MAC noted that this action is not in accordance with the Security Council decision of November 17, 1950. This decision demands that the governments concerned do nothing involving the transfer of persons across the international boundary or within the armistice area, unless previously advised by the MAC. The MAC called upon both sides to act in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Council decision.

Eight Israel proposals condemning Egypt for shooting, theft and crossing the border were not accepted, because the Chairman abstained.

EUROPE'S FIRST SNOW

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Snow fell in many mountainous areas of Europe today, including Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Sweden.

MORTGAGES
SCHELITZER

US, France Agree On Future Policy In Indo-China

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The U.S. and France announced here yesterday after three days of talks that they were in full agreement in principle on future Indo-China policy including a gradual withdrawal of the French forces from Vietnam.

The joint communique said the U.S. had told France that it would "consider" the question of financial aid to the French forces remaining in Indo-China, the pledge involving no new commitment during the current fiscal year.

The U.S. will also consider the question of direct support for the forces of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

French Finance Minister Edgar Faure said here that the amount of U.S. aid for the French forces would depend on the work of experts and talks between the U.S. administration and Congress. He was referring to the $400m. already appropriated by Congress for Indo-China aid in the present fiscal year.

From Saigon it was reported that the South Vietnam Government in the Tonking delta city of Hanoi prepared today to evacuate the city and make way for the Vietminh, who will take control in 18 days under the Geneva cease-fire agreement.

Salem Leaves For Talks in Sudan

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance, will fly to Khartoum today for "emergency talks" with Sudanese leaders, a spokesman said here today.

Major Salem is also Minister in charge of Sudan Affairs and was the chief Egyptian negotiator of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan agreement.

Recently, Sudanese Premier Ismail Azhary reiterated that his Government's policy "still is self-determination" and that his National Unionist Party was based on a policy of unity with Egypt.

The Arab News Agency said that after last night's regular Cabinet meeting which discussed the Anglo-Egyptian Suez agreement, differences were widened regarding conclusion of the pact. It was regarded as significant that Major Salem, one of the chief Negotiators, should suddenly go off to the Sudan at a crucial point in the talks.

Detailed discussion in what were believed to be the last stage of the Suez settlement took place this afternoon when Foreign Under-Secretary Anthony Nutting attended a meeting of the Joint Finance Committee.

BURNS INSPECTS SCOPUS HOSPITAL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

General E.L.M. Burns, T.S.O. Chief of Staff, visited the Hadassah hospital on Mount Scopus yesterday, to complete his inspection of the empty buildings in the demilitarized zone. The Chief of Staff toured the Hebrew University premises there soon after his arrival last month.

He had invited two members of the Hadassah Medical Organization to accompany him, the U.N. spokesman disclosed yesterday, but neither found it possible to make the trip, owing to other engagements. An Israel police officer stationed on Mount Scopus escorted the General and the U.N. Observer assigned to this zone, Colonel Ely.

Patrols by U.N. officers of the Jerusalem demarcation line continue as usual, the spokesman confirmed. Further talks on the matter between the T.S.O. and the Israel authorities were held up by the New Year holiday, but discussions will presumably continue soon.

A regular meeting of the Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission is scheduled for today, to deal with routine business.

YOUNG MARAUDERS GET SEVEN YEARS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE, Thursday. — Found guilty of membership in a gang, one of whose members was armed with a revolver, two marauders from Jordan, aged 15 and 17, were sentenced to seven years in prison by a full court martial here today. The prisoners are already serving a 15-month sentence for infiltration and burglary.

The two youths infiltrated into the country from Jenin, together with a third man known as Abu Gilda. Last April, they carried out a number of burglaries on Mount Carmel. During one, Abu Gilda's revolver fell and a bullet was discharged. The three fled towards Jenin, but were captured two days later by a police ambush. Abu Gilda was shot dead while attempting to escape after capture.

In their statement to the police, which they retracted in Court, the youths admitted that they had known that Abu Gilda was armed.

Main Obstacles Hurdled To German Rearmament

Pacts Won't Prevent War, Nehru Says

NEW DELHI, Thursday. — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told the Lower House of Parliament in a foreign affairs debate today that the present-day system of alliances and pacts results from the fear of each other by the two great powers of the world.

But, he said, these fears are not overcome by such policy, for "it is not pacts that keep war away... but the fear of war." It is clear, he stated further, that if either the U.S. or Russia commits any major act of aggression, it will lead to world war.

Mr. Nehru added that there is no chance of any major aggression today, for "we have created an atmosphere of peace."

Some countries accuse the Soviet Union of subversive activity, and there is some truth in it, he said. The Russians and the Chinese say that the U.S. is encircling them; that is also true, he added, pointing out that there are "about 300 U.S. bases in the Atlantic, and Pacific — and what there is in the North Pole, I don't know."

"If you peep into the future and if nothing goes wrong, the obvious fourth country in the world (after the U.S., Russia and China) is India," the Prime Minister continued. He denied that India is afraid of China or follows a policy of deference to China.

Mr. Nehru vigorously defended the Commonwealth link, which he claimed is helpful and promotes world peace.

He reaffirmed that the laws, customs, languages and religions of foreign settlements would be fully respected after their merger with India.

Italian Gov't Wins Vote of Confidence

ROME, Thursday (Reuter). — The Government won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies today over the Montesi scandal. The vote was 304 to 284.

Premier Mario Scelba, battling against angry interruptions, tonight disavowed left- and right-wing accusations that his Government had tried to interfere with the course of justice in the Wilma Montesi "drug" scandal.

The Christian Democrat Premier was speaking in the Lower House at the end of a three-day debate on the recent resignation of Foreign Minister Attilio Piccioni, whose son, Piero, is charged with the manslaughter of Wilma Montesi. His speech preceded the vote.

Frequently interrupted by angry shouts from the Communist and left-wing Socialist benches, Mr. Scelba said, "I solemnly declare that the Government has nothing to fear from the investigations now in progress."

ARMY MISSION OFF TO SWITZERLAND

BERNE, Thursday (Reuter). — A three-man Israel military mission is expected to arrive in Switzerland next Sunday to study Swiss army courses and schools.

The mission consists of Colonel Bram, Chief Artillery Inspector of the Israel Army, Colonel Wallach, Chief Inspector of Infantry, and Lieut.-Colonel Seltin, member of the Engineering staff. The three officers will stay in Switzerland until October 22.

NATO, Brussels to Serve as Basis

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The London Conference swept aside the chief remaining obstacles to agreement on German rearmament tonight and brought the historic parley to the doorstep of final accord.

Simultaneously, German sources disclosed that a compromise proposal had been accepted to permit both NATO and the Brussels Treaty to decide on floors and ceilings for troop strengths in Europe.

A Belgian plan limiting the manufacture of major weapons in Germany removed another big obstacle to French acceptance of a new defence grouping to replace the European Army project.

Paul Henri Spaak

Conference sources said that details of the plan, submitted by the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, will be worked out by experts. But a German spokesman described its principles as "excellent."

One delegate emerged from the Conference tonight saying only, "a very narrow margin of disagreement" is left to bar the way to full accord.

Another Accord

A communique issued from Lancaster House announced yet another agreement in the rapid-fire solution of problems. "Agreement was reached in principle on the modifications required in the Brussels Treaty for the adherence of Italy and the Federal German Republic," it stated.

French sources said that one of the remaining disagreements was how American arms aid will be distributed in Europe.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, this morning flatly rejected M. Mendes-France's plan to let the Brussels pact arms pool control distribution of U.S. arms aid or placement of offshore procurement contracts.

The compromise on levels of troop strength provides that NATO will set the minimum, and that the Brussels members will have to adhere to it, while Brussels may set the maximum, the signatories having to adhere to it.

Decisions must be taken unanimously — giving each member a veto. The veto was insisted on the request of M. Mendes-France, the sources reported.

As regards the armaments pool, the conference refrained from spelling out the details, and referred them to a working group. Delegates decided that the French plan would not be applied immediately — but the experts would work along the lines of principles still to be laid down by the Foreign Ministers.

The French-conceived armament pool's main objective will be:

1. The prohibition of arms manufacture in certain strategically exposed areas.
2. The control of arms manufacture.
3. The decision on the establishment of new factories.

Dulles to Leave London Tomorrow

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles plans to leave here on Saturday by air for Washington, American sources said tonight. He expects the Conference to end before he leaves.

US Raising Number Of Combat Divisions

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. Army announced plans today to increase its combat divisions from 19 to 24 while continuing to cut its overall manpower strength.

Army Secretary Robert P. Stevens told a news conference it will be achieved by converting five present training divisions into tactical divisions. Gen. Matthew P. Ridgway, Chief of Staff, who joined Mr. Stevens at the news conference, said the new outfits will be equipped and organized as combat divisions but will be considerably under strength in personnel.

The army is to start "modest production" of a new long-range ground-to-ground guided missile called the "Redstone," Mr. Stevens announced. The missile was developed by the same German scientists who produced the V-2 of World War II.

General Alfred M. Gruenther, Commander of NATO in Europe said the Western allies would "have a reasonably good chance of defending Europe" against Russian aggression with the help of German troops and the atomic bomb, "but these two conditions must be met," speaking last night to the 11th annual dinner of the National Security Industrial Association.

General Gruenther said it is "vital" that the nine Foreign Ministers now meeting in London "reach a solution" on rearming Germany within the Western alliance. *(UP, Reuter)*

Iran Prosecutor Demands Death for Spy Leaders

TEHERAN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Persian Army prosecutor today asked for the death penalty for 13 leaders of a Communist spy ring arrested recently.

An indictment issued today charged 10 Army officers and two civilians with treason and espionage by passing State secrets to foreigners and by exposing the monarchy and the constitutional regime.

Hussein Fatemi, Foreign Minister in the deposed Mossadegh regime who is on trial for treason, protested against the court's decision to carry him into court on his bed when the hearing was resumed here. The court president read medical reports by Army doctors saying that Fatemi is in good condition.

Lull in Formosa

TAIPEH, Thursday (UP). — A lull settled today over the 28-day-old "little war" at Quemoy.

There were no reports of air or naval bombardments of positions on the Chinese mainland for the first time since September 3. Nationalist planes and ships kept up patrols from Hong Kong to Shanghai to watch for any further invasion attempts.

Arab Leaders Afraid—NEABS

Israel's recent political moves, including the broadcast by Mr. Gideon Rafael, the Foreign Ministry Adviser on Middle East Affairs on Saturday night, and the announcement on the unfreezing of Arab bank accounts will certainly be well-received by world opinion, the British-controlled Near East Arab Broadcasting Station said yesterday. The lack of courage of any Arab leader (for reasons well known) to agree openly to direct negotiations with Israel, seems to be the major obstacle to a settlement of the "Palestine problem," the broadcast added.

(Mr. Rafael said that "Israel is prepared to assist in the establishment of normal contact between Arab countries and difficulties need not be encountered in the elaboration of a practical scheme assuring unlimited communication without impugning upon the sovereignty of Israel territory", and that Israel is ready to give Jordan a free zone in Haifa Port and transit facilities thereto, and that she was willing to carry out her commercial policy of compensating the Arab refugees.)

The Jordan daily organ "Al-Difaa" Tuesday denied the version of the Israel announcement according to which the freezing of the accounts had been made in accordance with Israel's policy announced in September 1952. He said that this move had been a direct result of Jordan's tough policy in prosecuting court actions against the two banks interested in favour of the immediate payment by them of a number of blocked accounts belonging to refugees in Jordan. The refugees had appealed to the Jordan Courts in this matter.

The Old City daily, "Falastin," commented that the Israel action was a cleverly timed political move, but is useless. The account holders are no longer in need of mediation by the Palestine Conciliation Commission. The move, the paper concluded, had been made to satisfy the two banks involved rather than the refugees themselves.

Negotiations for the technical details involved in releasing the accounts and the contents of safe deposit boxes are expected to begin very soon between Mr. M. Kidron, member of the Israel U.N. delegation and the PCC in New York. The Jerusalem Post learned reliably yesterday.

Many Problems

These details include a large variety of problems such as the amendment of the special application forms to be filled in by the refugee-account holders, which were used last year, the preceding to Jerusalem of a PCC official to maintain contact with the various Israel and Arab authorities on the matter, the question of how to open and transfer to their owners the contents of safe deposit boxes and how to speed up the procedural arrangements between the collecting stations in the Arab countries, the two banks' "control offices" in Jerusalem, the Custodian of Absentee Property and the Foreign currency controller.

Blow to US Prestige

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — General James van Fleet, former Commander of the U.S. Eighth Army in Korea, told a Senate Committee here yesterday that a defeat for the Chinese Nationalists on Quemoy Island would cost the U.S. prestige she could ill afford to lose.

A defeat there would mean a further retreat for U.S. policy and prestige and "I do not believe we can afford this," he said.

OFFERS U.S. TROOPS TO THAILAND

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Robert Allen, Washington correspondent for the New York "Post" said today that powerful U.S. military forces had been offered officially to Thailand to aid in warding off a steadily growing Communist menace.

He said the U.S. units would be sent under the SEATO alliance and would include one division plus naval elements.

2000

metres under Lake Kinneret is the fountain of the Tiberias Hot Springs. They reach a temperature of 60° Centigrade, contain 25 different mineral salts and sulphur. They rank among the most powerful medicinal springs in the world. The healing effect of the Hamei Tiberia Baths, Plasma-Packs, Inhalations etc. on rheumatic diseases, Arthritis, Lumbago, Diseases of the Joints, Gynaecological diseases and others connected with metabolism, is extraordinarily strong. Experience has shown this.

Recover in
HAMEI TIBERIA

ASK FOR Ce De's ORANGE

Social & Personal

Sir Francis Evans, the out-going British Ambassador, paid a farewell visit yesterday to Mayor Mrs. Levanon. The Bulgarian Minister to Israel, Mr. Georgui Zografchanov, was officially introduced to the Mayor yesterday at the Town Hall.

ARRIVED: Dr. A. Chaimin, of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, after six months of advanced study in Japan; Mrs. Myriam Gershtein, Chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel; Mr. Lazar Dumas, from New York, after completing "the new cellar shots on Israel including "The Nine Years of Theodor Herzl" by Sabo.

DEPARTURES: Mr. Reiss Sadi, Director-General of the Ministry of Communications, for Europe on Ministry business; in the s.s. Jerusalem; Mr. J. L. Magnes, of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, and Mr. S. Shunami, of the Jewish National and University Library, for Europe, in connection with the salvage of Jewish libraries and cultural and religious treasures; Mr. P. Lovinger, member of the Board of the Zim Shipping Company for Rome, for the bi-annual conference of the Trans-atlantic Ship Companies, opening in Venice today; Mr. M. Schnapper, Financial Adviser to the Hebrew University, for Europe, the U.S. and South America to raise funds for students' dormitories in Jerusalem; Mr. Zvi Kolitz, Executive Producer of "Hill 24 Doesn't Answer," for New York, to conduct negotiations with distributors there (by TWA).

Professor Joseph Bruser, formerly Head of the Division of Hydraulic Engineering at the Technion, and Professor Aharon Tchernikovsky, Head of the Physics Division, have been appointed Emeritus Professor. Both have been on the staff of the Technion for almost 30 years.

The Philharmonic Orchestra opened its season last night in Tel Aviv with Igor Markevitch conducting. The Minister of Defence, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Russell, and Mr. Haim Levanon, the Mayor, were in the audience.

BIRTH & BRITH-MILAH

ZARCHIN — to Emmy (nee Peruta), wife of Mr. Joseph Zarchin, on September 26, 1954, a son. The Brith Milah will take place on Monday, October 4, 12 noon, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv. This is the only invitation.

BRITH-MILAH

Mr. and Mrs. Dixi Heim are pleased to invite all their friends to the Brith Milah of their son Michael, which will take place on Sunday, October 3, at their home, 186 Ben Yehuda Road, Tel Aviv, at 4 p.m.

MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting for Mrs. Pesia Talber will be held at the Wizo Club at 91 Rehov Hayarkon in Tel Aviv at 11 o'clock this morning.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Hilde Loewenthal

On Tuesday, October 5, 1954, the coffin of Mrs. Hilde Loewenthal will arrive from Zurich. Burial will take place on the same day at 4 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery. Buses will leave from 67 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv, at 3.15 p.m.

Road to Kfar Kisch

A two-kilometre approach road to Kfar Kisch, in Eastern Galilee, has been laid by the Public Works Department of the Ministry of Labour. A three-kilometre asphalt road was recently laid to Zippori, branching off the Nazareth-Shfar Am road.

Approach roads, some four kilometres long, have been laid in the Ta'anach bloc of settlements in Emek Jezreel, as part of a district road which, at present, includes three points. Roads will be extended to all settlements which are planned for this area in the near future.

NO BAKERS' STRIKE

There is to be no bakers' strike within the next few days despite rumours to the contrary, it was learned in Ministry of Commerce and Industry circles yesterday.

J'lem Coalition to Invite Opposition to Negotiate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipal Council Coalition decided at a special session yesterday to open negotiations with the left-wing Opposition Councillors who have presented Council messages since June 17. Mr. A. Kubianov (Mapam), the only Opposition member to participate in Council affairs, suggested inviting the dissented councillors to talks.

According to the new, almost months' absence from Council meetings disqualifies a member from holding his seat. The question arised as to whether the two-month recess will be included within this period; if it is, he is excluded, as Opposition have two months' grace before deciding on a renewal of relations.

With the holiday season, it has become even more difficult to recruit the 11-man quorum required for Council meetings. After several postponements due to lack of a quorum, yesterday's meeting was convened to deal with building permits whose passage could not be delayed until after the recess. Several members protested at the establishment of an inter-Ministerial committee to direct the planning of Jerusalem's new omnibus station, contending that this was a purely municipal affair. Mr. Amitzur (Herut) went so far as to demand a boycott of the committee. A municipal sub-committee will report on the matter.

Councillors M. Friedmann and P. Jacoby, leaders of the Histadrut and Progressive factions in the Municipality respectively have protested to Mayor Kariv claiming that yesterday morning's extraordinary meeting was called so as to bar Mr. Bein after he resigned after consultation with leaders of the factions.

Mr. Y. Sobeglbaum, who was appointed Jerusalem Rabbi Commissioner last January to make the collection of revenue more efficient, returns today to his post as Deputy District Representative. His temporary tenure with the Municipality had been extended at Jerusalem's request. His departure was not mentioned at the council session.

Along with New Year greetings to all municipal staff, the Council sent dismissal notes to 40 labourers employed by the Sanitation Department. It appears that the budget does not stretch to employing them any longer — although the Sanitation Department continually blames late collection of litter on its lack of manpower.

UN to Send 35 Experts in 1955

Some 35 experts from a wide range of countries are expected to be brought here in 1955 by the U.N. Technical Assistance Board at the request of the Government, to assist in economic development. Some 40 Israel fellows and scholars will be enabled to study abroad in the same period.

This was reported yesterday by Dr. C. Hart Schaaf, Resident Representative in Israel of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, who has just returned to Jerusalem from a two-week trip to U.N. specialised agencies headquarters in Geneva, Paris and Rome.

Dr. Schaaf disclosed that many countries in Europe plan substantial increases in 1955 in the funds they are contributing to the U.N. expanded programme of technical assistance including assistance to Israel.

The technical assistance programme is operated jointly by the U.N.; the International Labour Office; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the International Civil Aviation Administration; the World Health Organization; the International Telecommunications Union; and the World Meteorological Organization.

At present some 16 U.N. experts are employed in this country.

Argentine Industry Leaders Coming

A group of 30 leading Jewish industrialists in the Argentine are due on October 18 for a three-week visit as guests of the Government.

The tour, arranged by the Foreign Ministry and the Tourist Centre, will be guided by representatives of the public advisory coordinating body of the Manufacturers' association, the Jewish Agency, the Jerusalem Economic Corporation and the Government Investment Centre.

The visitors will be received by the Prime Minister and other Ministers and will inspect factories in all parts of the country.

'Taxes Unrealistic'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Beersheba branch of the Merchants' Association has claimed in a letter to the Minister of Finance that merchants and artisans in the South were forced out of business by "unrealistic taxes." The letter was published today.

MIZRAHI GROUPS TO LINK

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Hapoel Hamizrahi Executive Committee is expected next week to approve the agreement with the Mizrahi party to present a combined list in the 1955 general elections.

'Israel Arabs Aid Jordan Communists'

Three Israel Arabs were detained in Jordan last week and were allegedly found to be in possession of 5,000 dinars and "vast amounts" of Communist propaganda. This was reported by the Jordan weekly, "A-Sarooh," which claimed that the "infiltrators" had come to Jordan to help underground Communists in their campaign for the October 16 general elections.

The same paper reports that the Amman cell of the illegal Communist Party has begun publication of a newssheet known as "The People's Fight." It is the second illegal Communist paper to appear recently.

Teheran Governor Jails Brother as Communist

TEHERAN, Thursday (Reuter). — General Bakhtiar, Military Governor of Teheran, jailed his own brother yesterday for alleged Communist activities. It was said that Shatur Bakhtiar's name was included in a list of members of a Communist spy ring.

It was announced that Yahya Khodzanabdah, leader of the Persian Communist peace partisans, was also arrested.

Former Foreign Minister Hussein Fatemi was carried into court on a stretcher here yesterday to face trial for treason. Fatemi, 38, was said to be suffering from the effects of old wounds. He was the right-hand man of Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh in the last regime.

REMER TURNS UP IN GERMANY

OLDENBURG, Thursday (Reuter). — Former Major-General Otto Remer, who was mainly responsible for the suppression of the anti-Hitler revolt on July 20, 1944, reported to the authorities here yesterday to serve the three-month term he was given in 1952 for slandering resistance fighters.

He had been missing since February, 1953. Last July, Remer was reported to have been arrested in Egypt and ordered to leave the country. His whereabouts since then were unknown.

He was detained immediately yesterday, but was expected to be set free shortly because his sentence comes under an amnesty announced in the meantime.

Cairo Press Turns Guns on France

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The Cairo correspondent of "The New York Times" has reported that France and its Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, have replaced Britain and Sir Winston Churchill as the primary targets of the "anti-imperialist" campaign in the nationalist Egyptian press.

The correspondent, Mr. Hubert Dutt, said that Egypt has been particularly angry at recent broadcasts from Paris inviting dissident Egyptians living in exile to use French air time to attack the Nagib-Nasser regime.

"The New York Times" also quoted an editorial of the Egyptian Government newspaper "El Ghoumsouria" describing M. Mendes-France as "this little Zionist imperialist Jew." Mr. Doty commented that "most Egyptians, both officially and in private, display animosity, if at all, anything, towards Israel as a political entity but seldom betray racial antipathies."

"El Ghoumsouria" wrote yesterday that France and Israel had concluded an agreement whereby France is to provide Israel with military intervention planned by her envoys in the Arab countries and will send her warplanes, tanks and guns — all in return for the services of Israel Army officers with experience in underground fighting to help France in the campaign against the Arabs in North Africa.

Regrouping of Ruhr Steel Industry Seen

By a Special Correspondent

A large-scale regrouping of the Ruhr steel industry is likely to take place in the near future, doing away with the deconcentration imposed by the Allied authorities. Financial and legal preparations for the mergers are already far advanced, and the Allies are not supposed to interfere this time.

Four main merger projects are imminent:

- Combination of the Thyssen steel plant, Phoenix and Rheinische Stahlwerke, all of which are controlled by Fritz Thyssen. The new combine, with an annual capacity of 3.3m. tons, would be the largest and most modern of the Continent.
- Reunification of a number of mills and engineering works formerly belonging to the Vereinigte Stahlwerke. Their annual combined steel capacity would be 1m. tons.
- Association of the large special steel plant, the Edelstahlwerke, with the Niederrheinische Huette.
- Reunification of the Oberhausen steel mill with the Rose Hoffnung coal company.

A number of smaller projects also aim at broadening the coal supply basis of various steel mills. Once the regrouping is complete, about 75 per cent of German steel capacity will be concentrated within eight companies and the share of coal owned by steel producers will rise to 30 per cent (before World War II it was about 60 per cent).

At the same time, a number of Ruhr companies have been sold to foreign interests. The controlling interest in the Bochumer Verein (with an annual capacity of 700,000 tons of steel), has been acquired by Axel Wenner-Gren, the Swedish industrialist. The Harpen coal mines, with an annual output of about four-and-a-half million tons, were sold to a French consortium. Two of the largest steel works, the Kloeckner and the Dortmund, have passed under Dutch control.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.48 p.m. today and ends at 6.50 p.m. tomorrow

Portions: Vayeleh (Deuter. 31,1-30)

Haftara: Hoshea, 14,2-10

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m., Minha 12.45 & 4.30 p.m. Arvit 5.55 p.m.

Ezrat T'Shuna (Gan Roberta): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Abdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mossad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Or.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.55 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisroel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 5 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Strauss St.): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha 5 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 6 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha: 5.15 p.m.; Arvit, 5.57 p.m.

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Pleasant and quiet place. Excellent food ● Beautiful shady garden

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ZOA HOUSE

Saturday, Oct. 2, at 8.30 p.m.

PIANO RECITAL

FRANK PELEG

Programme:

MOZART: Variations "Salve Tu Domine."

SCHUMANN: Sonata opus 11

DEBUSSY: 12 Preludes

Tickets are available at: Z.O.A. House, Schlesinger & Schoringer, "Rekoko," "Kanef," "Merlin"

Ezra Yoran Named Envoy to Holland

Dr. Ezra Yoran, Israel Minister to Yugoslavia since June, 1951, has been appointed Minister to the Netherlands in succession to the late Dr. Michael Kagan, as previously reported. Mr. Yoran is being replaced in Belgrade by Mr. Arye Leopold, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Yoran and his family returned home from Belgrade on the eve of Rosh Hashana.

Dr. Ezra Yoran

Before joining the foreign service, Dr. Yoran was a Tel Aviv District Court judge.

Dr. Amir died last June after representing Israel in the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg in various capacities since 1948.

Training For Negev Nurses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The increasing demand for medical personnel in Negev settlements has prompted the Ministry of Health to organize three seminars to train registered practical nurses, who will receive 15 months' tuition on condition that they afterwards serve for a year wherever the Government sends them. The courses begin this month at the Schweitzer Hospital in Tiberias, the Donolo Hospital, Jaffa, and the Assaf Harofe, Sarafand. About 35 students will attend each seminar, seven of them being young men. At least 20 young Arabs applied and 12 have been accepted. The Arab graduates will staff two family health centres now being built in the Little Triangle.

A special curriculum has been devised for the course. It will qualify graduates for mother and child care, first aid and dispensary work, under the guidance of a fully-qualified sister, or physician. The Ministry of Health had a large choice of candidates, perhaps owing to the narrow requirements asked — elementary education and knowledge of Hebrew.

The public committee for Negev settlement had approached the Ministry of Health with an urgent request for nurses, but hardly a single graduate of the 260 who receive their diplomas this month after three years' training has actually agreed to live in a Negev village. They all obtained posts in hospitals, institutions, or urban health services. Although there are now 484 student nurses in 11 schools, this apparently large force will be depleted by young women leaving for family reasons.

The Ministry of Health has also opened its first seminar for midwives, at Tzahalon Hospital, Jaffa. Here, too, a year's training will be followed by a year's compulsory service. A dozen practical nurses will specialise in midwifery.

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Ben-Zvi Receives Ceramic Plaque

A ceramic plaque representing an artist's reconstruction of a fragmentary 3rd Century mosaic floor from an excavated synagogue was presented yesterday to President Ben-Zvi by the Los Angeles "Caravan to Israel."

The story of the plaque goes back to 1935 when the late Prof. E. Sukenik discovered the remnants of a mosaic floor in a synagogue at Yafia, near Nazareth. The mosaic apparently depicted the twelve tribes of Israel, but only one tribal symbol — that of Ephraim-Menashe — was intact, the remainder having disappeared.

The Los Angeles Jewish Community Council, asked Dr. Sukenik for a photograph of the intact portion of the mosaic and, at the Council's request, the artist Max Band designed a mosaic floor endeavoring to recapture the spirit and actuality of the original. The design, executed in terrazzo, was placed in the floor of the newly constructed, four-story Jewish Community Building in Los Angeles.

A ceramic reproduction of this design, executed by the California ceramist, Sasha Brestoff, was presented to President Ben Zvi by Judge David Coleman, President of the Community Council and leader of the "Caravan." In presenting the ceramic plate, Judge Coleman told the President that "we have come, seen and been conquered by Israel" and that "the enthusiasm engendered on this trip will redound to the benefit of Israel."

Mr. Ben Zvi, in reply, expressed gratitude to American Jewry for its aid in rebuilding Israel, and sent New Year's greetings to the Los Angeles Jewish community.

Judge Coleman, who sits on the bench of the Superior Court of Los Angeles, visited the Supreme Court yesterday and presented a letter of greetings from Judge Phillip Gibson, Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, to Justice Olshan, President of the Court.

Members of the "Caravan" visited the Hebrew University yesterday morning and were received by Professor B. Mazar, President, and Mr. B. Cherrick, Director of the Department of Organization and Information.

They were the guests of honour on Tuesday at a tea held by the Administrative Director of the Jewish National Fund and Mrs. Hanan Yardeni.

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Jewish Agency Building

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What's On Tonight

Starling:

Saturday evening

October 2, 1954

at the Bar

Kim Taylor

FAMOUS ENGLISH

Jazz Singer

★

ONLY AIRCONDITIONED HOTEL IN ISRAEL

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—

Last Saturday for exhibition: Photography in Israel. Display of contributions to the Art Library. Exhibit of the month: Samaritan earthenware bowl with inscription, 9-10th centuries. National Museum, Bezalel, 9-1 (tomorrow: 10-1).

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1 (also tomorrow).

Department of Antiquities. Special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.). 20 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1 (Tomorrow: 10-1). Paintings by Regina Lichter and Gallery of Jerusalem Artists' Artists House, 10-1 (also tomorrow).

★ Library:—

American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-12, 3-6.

★ Recorded Music: —

"Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Beethoven: Symphony No. 5. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. 8.30 p.m.

★ Tours:—

Hebrew University conducted tour, new Administration Building, King George Ave, opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Film Shows:—

Karen Hayesod for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions:—

The greater part of Marc Katz paintings still on view, Municipal Museum, 10-1.

★ Theatres:—

Do-Re-Mi, "Silva, the Czardas Princess," Orah Hall, 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Lectures:—

Mr. Avraham Perkin, Review of 5714, Mr. Ben-Hefetz: "The Greening House." Beit Ha'am: 11 a.m.

★ Recorded Concert:—

Recorded Music Hour: Works by Bach and Barlok. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Entertainment:—

After the show at "Leviathan," Oriental Restaurant, 8 Allenby Rd., open till 3 a.m.

★ Theatre:—

"Cassilda," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m. Habimah, "Hedva and Ma," Habimah Theatre, 8 p.m.

★ Recital:—

Mr. Frank Peleg, Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

JAFFA

★ Theatre:—

De-Re-Mi, "Silva, The Czardas Princess," Jaffa Hall, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions:—

The greater part of Marc Katz paintings still on view, Municipal Museum, 10-1, 6-8.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2611; Hat'chia, Gdalia, cr. Yechayahu, 2432.

TEL AVIV: Kotler, 28 Allenby, 2222; Bilsky, 2 Eilat (Dizengoff), 2242; Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 2182. Merkaz Hamerkavot, 220 Ben Yehuda, 22922; Hadassah, Ben Yehuda quarter, 67488; JAFFA: Gabirol quarter, 19 Rehov 4, 2222. RAMAT GAN: Herzl, 14 Herzl. WEIZLEY GAN: Herzl, 14 Herzl. WEIZLEY-STEINBAUM: Fisherman, opp. Bata-lah factory.

HAIFA: Herzl, 48 Herzl, 2212. Hadassah, Rehov Hanevi'im. HERVAT HOTZKIN: Pentagon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Rehov Jaffa, 4023. Hebron Minha, near Edison cinema, 4126.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 43 Allenby, 3530. Kreinler, 21 Nahmani, 3458. Bilu, 23 Bilu, 20202. Ahva, 125 Dizengoff, 24727. Marcelli, New Marcelli, 24727. JAFFA: Ba'ad, 34 Rehov 1, 21461. RAMAT GAN: Yahalom, 65 Yahalom. GIVATAYIM: Hadassah, Kfar Shmaryahu, cr. Moel'in. HAIFA: Glassman, 13 Balfour, 4333. Hagalil, 19 Allenby. Merkaz, Har Hacarmel, 2079. KIRYAT HOTZKIN: Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Herman Hers, 20 King George, 2146. Dr. P. Dreyfus, 3 Bartenura, 61470.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shoham, 1 Syrkin, 23442; Dr. Sachar, 185 Dizengoff, 24262. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23493. JAFFA: Dr. Alcalai, 68 Rehov 4.

HAIFA: Dr. A. Ciobal, 24 Pevsner, 2626. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 4823.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. David Ulman, 5/23 Emek Refaim, 3220. Dr. Yehiel Shore, 26 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: as today.

HAIFA: Herz: Dr. S. Shamban, 3 Pevzner, 4554. Dr. M. Gutgeraut, 1 Gdud, 2176. Dr. H. Lenkind, 4 Mahanayim, 4822. Hadad: Dr. H. Herman, 5 Mahanayim, 4824. Dr. N. Levitan, 4 Mahanayim, 4822. Dr. E. Hampel, 106 Hadar, 4823.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

at 4, 6.30 and 9.00 p.m.

ARMON: We Live Again.

EDEN: The Great Diamond Robbery. Today at 5 p.m.: The Naked Spur.

EDISON: I Was No Monsoon, 2nd week. Also today at 2 p.m.

OHEL: Andersen and the Lion, 5th week.

ORION: Don't Bother to Knock.

ORNA: Hangman's Knot.

STUDIO: Encore, 3rd week. Today at 5 p.m.: The Frenchwoman.

TEL-OR: Kid Nidro, 2nd week.

ZION HALL: La Reserve du Deuxieme, 2nd week. Also today at 2 p.m.

BON: Gala opening — October 12.

COMPANY REPORT

KUPAT-AM BANK Ltd.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Kupat-Am Bank Ltd. took place on August 29, 1954, attended by 500 stock holders.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors, Mr. A. Cahane, who reviewed briefly the development of the Bank during its past business year.

Capital paid up together with reserves rose from IL.116,243 at the end of December 1952 to IL.382,117 at the end of December 1953. Current accounts, deposits, etc. rose during the same period from IL.2,781,315 to IL.5,614,560. The total of loans rose from IL.1,816,763 in 1953 to IL.2,900,761 at the end of December 1953.

Acting on a recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, loans amounting to 20% of the total amount were granted to various agricultural institutions. Other parts of the balance sheet also saw a noticeable increase.

Net profits after taxes amounted to IL.44,083.

Despite governmental restrictions and the strict maintenance of the level of liquid funds, the bank readily accepted new clients. This was made possible through the credit policy of the bank: to apportion its credit among a larger number of applicants.

The bank has adhered to its tradition of being a public institution serving the middle class.

The main part of the Chairman's speech dealt with the economic problems facing the State, with the gradual discontinuation of economic controls — a step which is being welcomed by the public as harbinger of a future regime of economic freedom. The expected repeal of foreign currency controls can result in free export and import trade with the nations of the world.

In the discussion that followed, the aim was expressed of enlarging the bank's activities by increasing its own funds and by continuing the wholesome and careful growth of the bank.

The balance sheet was unanimously approved by the shareholders, and following a proposal of the Board it was decided in accordance with regulations to declare a dividend of 6% on Ordinary Shares and Preference Shares "A" and "B," and a 5% dividend on Preference Shares "C" and Ordinary "A." An additional 3% dividend will also be paid on all of the above shares.

KUPAT AM BANK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1953

31.12.52 IL.	LIABILITIES	Authorised IL. Pr.	Issued IL. Pr.	Paid IL. Pr.	31.12.53 IL.
	SHARE CAPITAL				
50,000	Ordinary Shares of IL.5 each	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	
—	Ordinary 'A' Shares of IL.5 each	100,000,000	14,548,000	14,548,000	200,000
66,508	6% Cumulative Preference Shares 'A' and 'B' of IL.5 each	105,000,000	105,000,000	63,013,396	294,000
130,540	5% Cumulative Preference Shares 'C' of IL.5 each	245,000,000	176,560,000	176,560,000	
241,543		500,000,000	346,108,000	306,117,396	39,521
75,000	GENERAL RESERVE			80,000,000	1,344
				263,117,396	1,916,763
2,281,315	CURRENT ACCOUNTS, DEPOSITS, RESERVES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS			5,614,560,634	
	(incl. Subsidiary Company IL.2,896,881)				29,013
665,536	LIABILITIES FOR DOCUMENTARY CREDITS AND GUARANTEES — (see contra)			1,221,787,798	19,671
69,256	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Balance of Profit—after deduction for taxes			44,083,173	1
					685,536
4,332,880				7,368,508,798	4,332,880

ASSETS		
CASH IN HAND AND AT BANKS IN ISRAEL AND ABROAD		IL. Pr. 1,495,871,795
TREASURY BILLS	180,000,000	
GOVERNMENT LOANS		
At cost or market price — whichever lower	380,894,100	560,894,100
SECURITIES		
At cost or market price — whichever lower	15,036,563	
Shares in Subsidiary Company, at cost	1,243,750	16,280,313
LOANS, BILLS DISCOUNTED, ADVANCES AND DEBIT BALANCES—		
Less reserve for doubtful debts and interest paid in advance		2,900,760,728
PROPERTIES:—		
Buildings and safes — at cost less depreciation	20,527,189	
20% Shares in "Binyanei Bank" Ltd. — at cost	19,671,000	39,208,189
FURNITURE — nominal value		1,000
DOCUMENTARY CREDITS AND GUARANTEES (see contra)		1,221,787,798
		7,368,508,798

On behalf of the Board of Directors: ABRAHAM CAHANE Chairman, JACOB BOKSTEIN, Director, SHALOM VOLOVELSKY, Director.

Transactions in Dollar Currency were converted at the rate of exchange IL.1 = $1 with the exception of certified documentary credits and acceptances which were converted at the rate of exchange in force at the time of the execution of the respective transactions.

Guarantees have been given by the Bank in respect of 373 policies of the "Hashkama Shlomit" of Eretz Kupat-Am Coop. Society Ltd."

There is a contingent liability in respect of shares in Subsidiary Company amounting to IL.3,721,250.

Statement Pursuant to Section 197(3) of the Companies Ordinance 1929: The profit of the Subsidiary Company for the year is not included in the above Balance Sheet.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:
ABRAHAM CAHANE, Chairman
JACOB BOKSTEIN, Director
SHALOM VOLOVELSKY, Director

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto, and have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account and in our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1953, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Tel Aviv, July 4, 1954

BOJANSKY, STERN & Co.
Public Accountants — Auditors

Trading and Trepidation On Quemoy Frontline

By RAWLE KNOX

QUEMOY, Sept. 25. — BEHIND the wooden staircase of the dusty stationer's shop —whose name simply was "Culture"—hung a message in characters written by Chiang Kai-shek himself. It read: "Remember what happened to the Kingdom of Chi in Shantung."

Back in the history which the Chinese never tire of quoting, the Kingdom of Chi returned out of exile to Shantung, and President Chiang Kai-shek, when he last visited this island two years ago, emphasized the comparison.

Now, the stationer assured us, every school-child in Quemoy embroiders the phrase on his satchel. The schools are closed now because of the danger from shelling, and every shop and house has its own fox-hole. But the people of the island will explain patiently that through history Amoy has always been captured from Quemoy and never vice versa. And they have the reassuring knowledge that when the Communists attempted invasion in 1949 they were driven off with 18,000 casualties—probably the greatest Nationalist victory of the whole war.

The front-line feeling is carefully cultivated here. From the broad and peaceful stone terraces of the temple for war dead, surrounded by great boulders piled crazily by the eruption that created this island, one can see a battery at work shelling Communist positions on the island of Tatung 12 miles north-wards; and then with a crack and a graceful white puff into the hot, lazy air Communist shells come answering. There is no doubt danger under this quiet blue sky, and when the escorting officer declines to proceed along the road towards the dock which the first Communist barrage so badly damaged he does not appear to be thinking of the safety of his guests alone —though he ardently affirms that he is.

Whiff of War

In the headquarters of the Fukien Province guerillas there is also an unmistakable whiff of war. Several leaders, or liaison men—there are no ranks in the guerillas—sat around looking like very rough diamonds indeed and speaking a form of Mandarin which greatly distressed our interpreter. A remarkable character with splendid confidence and gold teeth had been with one guerilla band which, he said, had increased from 300 to 1,000 since its beginning in 1949. For nearly five years he had only once before this returned to the Nationalist lines. Now, he has been here since March, and says that the greater vigilance on the Communist coast resulting from the little war around Amoy makes it too difficult for him to return.

The guerillas talk as though their war, carried on from high mountains behind the Communist coastal troop concentrations, were something above and beyond the main struggle. "Our duty is to be self-supporting" said one, and launched into rapt description of how he captured a provincial treasury on the move, and got away with five billion yen, which he prudently changed into silver dollars at the rate of 10,000 Communist yen to one.

But here, on Quemoy, the feeling of being actually engaged in battle is far less contrived than on Taiwan itself, where the same official who tells you at plate to invade, the mainland may be discovered to have bought a comfortable house against his retirement in Taiwan.

There are about 20 Americans here from the Military Aid and Assistance Group and from "Western Enterprises Inc." the strange United States cloak-and-dagger outfit, better known in Taiwan as "The Spooks."

"The Spooks," nearly 150 in all, live together in a small American bungalow village, complete with highballs and high fidelity radio, on Grass Mountain, some distance from Taipei. They employ in support of the Nationalists both cloak-and-dagger methods and the normal ones of espionage and psychological war, with the air drop of arms and selected men into promising areas. Their presence on Quemoy is of special interest, because here is the narrowest geographical gap between the Nationalists and Communists.

"One does not trade with the enemy," the Nationalist Minister for Economic Affairs told me, bluntly, in Taipei. And he was echoed here by Major-General Yin, who simply stated that peaceful contact with the mainland was forbidden. Yet a Guerilla leader told me he goes to the mainland disguised as a fisherman and with bona fide fishermen who are accustomed to making the trip.

Radios and Refrigerators

There are other, queerer, happenings. To the provincial government of Fukien—which, perforce, now means Quemoy—and to this province alone, the Nationalist Government in Taipei allocates a surprisingly large sum of foreign exchange. Goods for the Chinese army in Quemoy can therefore be shipped direct from Hong Kong and have lately included such items as radio sets and refrigerators.

In the past few months, one ship running from Hong Kong to Quemoy for the Nationalists went mysteriously on a reef, and another, chartered by Westgra Enterprises, was "pirated" in circumstances of extreme censorship. The first military principle of maintaining contact with the enemy is probably being given a sound commercial interpretation.

In all of this there is little wrong save the exploitation of actions over Quemoy and Amoy as the beginnings of a great battle for China. The barrage of patriotic words, far louder than the shellings, has excited good minds as well as bad. It would be impossible to doubt the sincerity of Major-General Yin, whose salary is less than £6 per month, who lives and works in a stifling room three metres by two-and-a-half, and whose wife teaches in a school in Taipei. He is not in the War Lord mould. Above him, and above his like on the Communist side, are men who know that if a simple coast can ripple the surface of American foreign policy then it is well worth a hundred or so Chinese lives lost around Amoy and Quemoy.

On balance, however, the Nationalists appear to be left with a fundamental error. They remember the Kingdom of Chi. Their leaders, many of them Moscow-trained, profess not to see Communism as something new in Chinese history, merely as another power that will topple over when the time the stars have allowed it is ended. It is here that Western and oriental enterprises can find no common ground, and perhaps for the peace of Asia it is as well.

Copyright

Formosa's Troubled Waters

QUEMOY (OTAS)—Officers of the U.S. Seventh Fleet here are angry at what they call the escorting of British merchant ships through the Formosa Straits by Royal Navy vessels. They fear that this could lead to an incident between the navies of Britain and Nationalist China, and they feel strongly at the more junior levels that ships trading with Communist China should take their own chances.

It is very doubtful if there are much more than a dozen British merchant ships doing regular China Coast trade, although American intelligence sources here put the figure as high as 45. Seventh Fleet officers say they have observed the Royal Navy escorting some of these ships, although this is officially denied by the British who state that they keep only one destroyer or gun-boat at a time on the Formosa Straits patrol and that this does not set unless a ship calls for help, for the Chinese Nationalist Navy has always cleared off politely whenever the Royal Navy has appeared to answer an ambulance call. But so far the British have always had a warship on the job capable of out-shooting anything the Nationalist Navy could command.

Now that the United States has given the Nationalists two 1943-class destroyers this "safety clause" no longer applies. During the past week these two destroyers have been on manoeuvres with units of the Seventh Fleet and American observers report that their shooting was very accurate.

The main force of the Seventh Fleet does not patrol the Formosa Straits but is detached far to the south, four destroyers which operate no nearer as twelve miles off the China coast.

New C-in-C Mediterranean

ADMIRAL Sir Guy Grantham, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., to be Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station, in succession to Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., will take up his new appointment in December. He will also succeed Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Mediterranean.

Admiral Grantham was born in 1900 and was educated at Rugby School, and joined the Royal Navy in 1918. He specialized as a submarine officer in 1923 and commanded various submarines between World Wars I and II. At the beginning of the war in 1939, he was a Captain serving at the Admiralty as Naval Assistant to the First Sea Lord. In 1940, he was appointed in command of the cruiser 'Phoebe' and in 1941 and 1942, he was in service with the 15th Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean.

In December 1942, he was appointed in command of the aircraft carrier "Indomitable". In 1944 and 1945, Admiral Grantham served as Director of Plans at the Admiralty, during which period he attended the conference at Quebec, Yalta, and Potsdam, on the staff of the First Sea Lord. He was Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief from the Spring of 1946, for two years serving in the rank of Commodore until promoted Rear-Admiral in July, 1947.

From 1947, he was Flag Officer (Submarines) until 1950, when he was appointed Flag Officer (Air) and Second-in-Command Mediterranean Fleet. During this appointment he was promoted to Vice-Admiral. He took up the duties of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff in 1951, and was knighted in June 1950. He was made an Admiral in October 1953.

SAYINGS OF THE WEEK

I told the Chinese leaders that it was unseemly stupid to keep people in gaol . . . It only serves people who should not be there.
— Mr. Attlee

There is no place for us in a bloc which has an anti-Soviet colouring. Hence the suggestions which are being addressed to us to join the Atlantic Pact are unacceptable.
— Marshal Tito

Having made an arrangement with Communists, we are just as determined that there shall be no compromise with foolishness. Both of these dangers threaten from the extreme Right, not Left.
— U.S. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon

Hostage when dealing here is to every one not desirable to Mayfair hotels of standard on Bahrain Beach.
— Circular from Federation of British Sun Clubs

The people are tired of the Republicans' Mickeys, Rockefellers and Hoovers.
— Mr. Adlai Stevenson

No sensible person can believe in that nonsense, the flying saucers. If Hoffman, or other creatures, made trips to the North Pole they would say Santa Claus is in control of circling round the globe at great height.
— Professor Otto Hahn

Arab States Frustrate Newsmen

International Press Institute Criticizes M.E. Hostility

By a Special Correspondent

ZURICH. — THE principal sufferers from the policy of restrictions on newsgathering in the Middle East are the governments and peoples of the area, according to a report published today by the International Press Institute. The report, entitled "The News from the Middle East," examines the special problems involved in reporting the region to the world Press and criticizes of censorship.

"One of the reasons why newspapers accept lower standards of reporting from the Middle East than they would from other parts of the world," comments the report, "is the feeling that the hostility of the governments of the area to full and impartial coverage would frustrate any attempt to report them better."

The report has only limited validity. Censorship and kindred obstacles do delay and distort the news, but they do not prevent it from getting out. Their principal result is to give the world a distorted version of the facts which harms the government concerned more than the truth would have done."

But the combination of difficulties arising from restrictions, the cost of reporting the area, and high cable rates for the Press leads most newspapers to make do with coverage which is criticized as "superficial, incomplete and sensational."

The report lists the expulsions of newspaper and news agency correspondents from two of the principal countries, Egypt and Iran, during the past three or four years. Ten foreign newspapermen have been ordered out of Iran during that period. It also records firsthand experiences of censorship and travel restrictions from most of the leading correspondents who have reported the area. It charts news agency coverage of the Middle East and sets out cable and telephone charges from the area to six world capitals.

"The absurdity of some grounds on which Middle East leaders have chosen to take reprisals against newspapermen," says the report, "reveals the conclusion that they are always and everywhere wrong in their quarrels with the Press, but several experienced correspondents say that this is not so. This is how a British foreign editor, who served in the area for a long time as a correspondent, described the position:

"The reporting of the Middle East has grown worse since the last war. There is a serious lack of confidence between the Middle East governments and the Press of the world for which the governments are not wholly responsible. Western editors and agencies have their share of responsibility. The Middle East as a whole is ignored except when things go wrong and then is very often misreported. Reports are slanted according to the prejudice and the national interests of the countries concerned.

"There has been a great deal of progress in the whole area and there have been revolutionary changes in the past 25 years, but these have gone relatively unnoticed because there are not enough reporters with the span of experience or sufficient perspective to assess these changes. 25 years ago the Middle East was 500 years behind Europe. Now the gap has been reduced to about 10 years."

Correspondents Threatened

"Views expressed by other newspapermen show that this editor is not alone in his view that, in the 'crisis of confidence' between Middle East governments and the Press abroad, all the fault is not on one side.

"As long as this crisis continues, the good correspondent risks having to pay for the sins of the bad; and, even worse, he is threatened with retaliation for writing the truth as he sees it because, in an atmosphere of distrust, any criticism is likely to be regarded as prompted by illwill.

"Contributors who noted and deplored this problem could see no quick and easy remedy for it, especially since it has become aggravated by the division of the area by the Arab-Israel quarrel. One important effect of the 1948 war has been to deny free movement to the correspondent between Israel and the rest of the Middle East, so that he is unable to obtain an overall picture of the area. In this situation the tendency of the world Press is to leave Israel to be covered by Israelis and to send the foreign reporter into the Arab world. The contrast in the tone of reports from the two areas has embittered Arab leaders and peoples.

"Yet there are one or two signs that, as political problems are settled, conditions of reporting the Middle East may improve. There are, for example, grounds for believing that governments in the area are learning by experience that freedom to report conditions in their countries is better for them in the long run than reporting muffled and distorted by censorship and secrecy. It is to be hoped that this is true. The greatest sufferers from the policy of restrictions on newsgathering are the governments and peoples of the Middle East."

Egypt from a Motor-Cycle

By H.M. LUBCHANSKY

THE Middle East really begins in Naples. It is in that great port city, where a clucking noise made with the tongue is first heard instead of "no", that ship passengers for the Levant assemble for transport to the Eastern end of the Mediterranean.

That tourist class in the Esperia was a forestaste of the Levant was evident from the first moment my table companions and I took stock of each other over dinner as the ship steamed out of the Bay of Naples. Around the long table at which the Esperia feeds its tourist class passengers we sat: an Armenian from Tiflis, an elderly American born in the mountains north-east of Beirut, a Persian from Teheran, an Armenian lady from Teheran, a young Greek from Montecatini in Italy who was born in Egypt, a belligerently "Palestinian" Egyptian from Gaza, two excitable Christian Arab brothers who left Haifa for the Lebanon in the violent days of 1948, and myself, an American one generation away from Byelorussia.

The old gentleman from Beirut had immigrated to America in 1896, worked for 50-odd years in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and was returning to his native village in the Lebanon to spend a leisurely retirement. The Armenian from Tiflis was a small man gone gray and losing his hair, with a long large nose, who left the Caucasus for Vienna in 1941 or 1942 and lived in Linz and Salzburg until 1948 when he went to the U.S. on an International Refugee Organization passport. A physiology teacher by profession, he had found working in a machine shop in Chicago a bit tough and was now bound for Aleppo, Baghdad and then Cairo to find a job in an Armenian school. The Persian was a mournful man, with black eyes, black, curly hair and an incredibly long and bumpy nose, who immediately offered me a ride from Beirut to Teheran in his new Buick. I declined, explaining that I was travelling by motorcycle.

The young man from Gaza, a tall, lean, swarthy type who would have looked marvellous on a white charger in a Hollywood film about a Sheikh of Araby, instead looked very Joe College in a Hart Shaffner and Marx plaid jacket purchased in the university co-op in one of the three American schools where he had spent his last two-and-a-half years studying sociology. He was returning to Gaza to take part in the family business of exporting oranges, which I realized was a profitable enterprise when he proudly told me that his family totalled 2,000 of the population of Gaza, including an uncle who had once been mayor. He looked at me with suspicion when I indicated that I had heard of Gaza, and accused me of being a Jew when I spoke of the "Gaza Strip" and the British Spitfires shot down over Gaza in 1948. I pacified him by assuring him that my visa application for Egypt said "Episcopalian" on the line for religion, and that I had really heard of his home town for the first time when I read Huxley's "Eyeless in Gaza."

Haifa Refugees

The two brothers from Haifa, the first Arab refugees I ran into, were returning to Beirut after an unsuccessful attempt to establish themselves in the pampas of Argentina, where some of their relatives had gone years before. A curious mixture of ideologies, they were intense Communists with regard to international politics (that is, they were anti-American, since the U.S. had supported Israel and former President Truman had taken part in an Israel Bond Drive), energetic, would-be capitalists in their personal economic endeavours, violently anti-Israel as a matter of course, but also quite stand-offish with regard to Moslem politics. With regard to Israel, they were particularly bloodthirsty, but a little obvious questioning soon reached the heart of their grudge: a just settlement (one which would remove all their thirst for blood) meant reparations payments by the Israel Government — to each individual who lost his property, not to the Arab Governments.

* * *

HAVING already been to Morocco at one end of the Mediterranean and Turkey and Israel at the other end, I expected Egypt to fall somewhere inbetween. I was dumbfounded, therefore, as the Esperia bore into view of the miles and miles of gleaming white modern apartment buildings that stretch along the unending shore of residential Alexandria. Was this Atlantic City, or Alexandria, Egypt?

A three-and-a-half hour struggle getting my motorcycle through customs gave a partial answer to that question, and a tooth-jarring ride over the cobblestones along the tram line through the crowded Arab-populated port area into the centre of town removed all remaining doubt. The sun-tanned, black-eyed men rushing along in their nightshirts, the dust in the streets, the Turkish coffee being sipped in the cafés: this was definitely North Africa. In the centre of the city, I was struck by an essential difference between Alex and Casablanca — the people in Western-style suits spoke French with a Greek accent instead of a Corsican accent; and I missed the smell of dried manure ground between the paving blocks which pervades the modern French-built quarters in Morocco.

Later in the day, I located the brother-in-law of a New York schoolmate of mine, who had married a girl from Egypt. As a Jew, he was quite worried that Nagib had been kicked upstairs. Nagib had been following a reasonable policy at home and had been trying to reintegrate the European community (including the Jews) into the Egyptian body politic after the shock of the 1952 riots; he had even put in an appearance at Jewish communal festivals to emphasize by personal example that Egypt had nothing against Jews — only against Zionists. Now, a census had been taken of all business firms to determine how many foreigners — and Jews — each employed, the implication being that Nasser was more anti-foreign than Nagib.

Underlying the general uneasiness, according to the brother-in-law, was disappointment with the revolution, as a result of the economic recession in Egypt. The recession had three aspects: it was sympathetic with the earlier recession in the European economies; it was a partial consequence of the fears of the foreigners in Egypt, who are the commercial middle class, that they are going to be thrown out in the near or more distant future so that they are trying to get their capital out of the country instead of concentrating on doing business at home; and finally it resulted from the slowness of the land reform projects of the Council of the Revolution. The Army government succeeded in expropriating the large landowners quickly enough, but failed to redistribute the expropriated land in many cases. During the period of uncertainty as to the ownership of a piece of land, it lies fallow and often unirrigated, which, under Egyptian conditions, means an additional year or two before it can be put back in cultivation.

* * *

IN Cairo, there are two kinds of "man in the street": the man in European dress who takes his coffee standing at a bar in the Italian fashion on Soliman Pasha Street (which could be "downtown" in any American city); and the man in the Arab flannel nightshirt who takes his coffee from a tiny cup, puffing his tobacco smoke through the long tube of a water pipe while seated on a crowded sidewalk cafe in Champollion Street, one block away in distance and 100 years away in time. The younger and more up-to-date habitues of Champollion Street wear striped flannel pyjamas instead of the striped flannel nightshirt, for obvious technical reasons such as the greater ease of riding a bicycle.

My contact with Egypt was made through the coffee drinkers in one of the Italian-style coffee bars dispensing so-called espresso (nowhere near the high standard of Mr. Berger's at the Cafe Vienna in Jerusalem) on Soliman Pasha Street. The collection of young men (and occasional girl) in the cafe provided an extraordinary cross-section of Cairo's westernized middle-class, and incidentally a phenomenon I had not expected to find — verbosely patriotic Egyptians of Jewish origin.

Egyptian Not Arab

Two of the espresso-drinkers turned out to be fellow-motorcyclists. One was a radio technician from one of the cities in the Delta, an English-speaking Moslem, more or less engaged to a Jewish girl of Central European grandparents. In reply to one poorly phrased question as to how typical something was of Arab life, she rather testily told me: "We are not Arabs: we're Egyptian." The other cyclist was a garage manager, a Copt from Luxor, who with a grin told me: "We are the real Egyptians."

One of the cyclists' closest friends was an energetic young man whose grandparents were Sephardic Jews from four different Mediterranean countries (Italy, France, Tunis and Turkey) and who was happily married to a lovely Copt girl. Another of their comrades was a heavy-set Moslem who turned out to be a cavalry officer off-duty. With a Greek and an Armenian, the kaleidoscope would have been complete.

It was still another Jew who gave me a patriotic lecture on the change brought about in Army morale. In the days of Farouk, no one in his right mind would let himself get drafted; the enlisted men in the Army were peasants who could not buy their way out. Now, the pay and the standard of living of the soldiers had been raised, they were treated like men instead of animals, and it was "an honour to be part of the Egyptian Army." I turned to the cavalry officer and asked him for what purpose the new Egyptian Army was being so well-trained. "To fight Israel, of course," he replied, in a tone that indicated he was surprised that I had even asked such an obvious question. "When?" "After we get rid of the British."

Canadian Stir Over Jamaican

By COURTNEY TOWER

VICTORIA, B.C. (U.P.). — AN international incident appears to be brewing because a Jamaican bride, Mrs. Dorothy Holtz Hewitt, was reported barred from living at the exclusive Shawnigan Lake School on Vancouver Island where her husband is a science teacher. Other teachers were allowed to have their wives live at the school, but Mrs. Hewitt, daughter of the Accountant-General of Jamaica, said she had been ordered to leave immediately after arriving "before the boys come back and see a coloured person here."

In Kingston, Jamaica, the House of Representatives unanimously called on the Government to lodge a strong protest with Canada through the British Secretary of State for Colonies, as part of the "pattern of the world fight for human equality."

After Mrs. Hewitt had left Canada, the Board of Governors of the school denied the statement, and wrote to her inviting her and her father to British Columbia at the school's expense so that the affair could be resolved privately. But the young bride said that she did not know whether she would return.

Robert W. Mayhew, retiring Canadian Ambassador to Japan, who owns a six-room lakeside cottage close to the school, attempted to soothe troubled waters by offering it for six months to the newly-married couple, saying that he was greatly concerned with the immediate effect of the incident and the repercussions it could have for Canada throughout the world. The bride's father, who had threatened to ask for an investigation into the case, asked that his thanks be conveyed to Mayhew, but added, "We are disappointed and apologies are in order."

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

WE'RE having a very difficult time finding a fowl big enough to bear the weight of our sins on Yom Kippur but we'll thump our chest so hard it will be heard all over the country. The Hebrew prayer book names 22 sins, one for each letter of the alphabet, but nothing less than Chinese, with its some 30,000 characters, would cover our major sins.

We've been guilty of not offering our seat to a fat woman, we've been unfaithful to the pioneering spirit for the last 20 years, we have stolen — the hearts of young girls, or so we like to think, we have spoken evil — of the Government, of good Histadrut members and of the Jerusalem Electric Company, we have desired: one bicycle, one tropical helmet, one villa with eight rooms and one box of Turkish Delight; we have robbed — the plum trees of Kiryat Anavim and the watermelon fields of Degania, we have lied — about our income tax, we have advised evil — but not on purpose, we have told fibs — and been paid for it; we have mocked — more than once in this column, we have disobeyed — the traffic rules when nobody was looking, we have hated — Senator MacCarthy and "Abbale Bo La Luna Park"; we have squandered — money on Mif'al Hapayis, new stamps and Nescafe, we have been stubborn — about refusing to invest in a factory to produce rubber tyres from used chewing gums imported from America; we've wasted our breath arguing with people who didn't believe in flying saucers, we've been jealous — of people who worked less and earned more than we did, and we have sinned hundreds of other little sins but this is neither the time nor the place to discuss them. For all these naughty things and for all the others we plan to do, we ask forgiveness and may the sinful year to come be as pleasant as the sinful year just past. Amen.

Le Polyglot Chanteuse

A FEW weeks back, we dropped by the President Hotel in Jerusalem to have a chat with a singer named Lucia Rogers who, we had been told, sings fluently in a dozen languages. We met her in the lobby, an over generously proportioned blonde young woman with a pleasant face, and sat down with her in a corner. Her Hebrew wasn't good, but it made sense. She told us that her name was actually Felicia Rosenberg and that she was born in Czernovitz, a city that was once in Austro-Hungary but by 1931 was Rumanian. Twenty years later she came to Israel.

"I'll tell you how I started to sing," she said. "It's really interesssant. I was in mathematics university in Bucharest and I also went to cinema school, but my mother didn't want me to be just an *artistit*. She wanted mathematics. My father is an intelectual in economics and that's why they didn't let him leave Rumania. My mother and brother stayed there too. I came by myself and I didn't know the language or, any people. Nobody told me to go to a kibbutz or Ulpan. I ask around and I went to work six months in Bet Hahalutzot in Natanya. Housework. I felt that this is not work for me and that I can do something for others. I have a friend who is married to an opera singer, Dan Tudor. And he heard of me sing and said that I can start singing. He met me an impresario and the impresario let me sing in bars. It wasn't very fit for me. I was very naive and young and I didn't know anything about those things. That's why I didn't like in my eyes this life so I by myself went and joined the army. They gave me to be in Nahal. I thought that I will be in an army theatre group but they didn't gave me to be. I was with girls sixteen, seventeen years. I have no company so I got discharge for medical reasons." We cracked the knuckles of our right hand and asked Lucia to talk a little slower so we could take down what she was saying word by word. "When I left from the army," she said, "somebody met to me the boss of a night club. A very nice woman. Tzipke from Rendez-vous. She is wonderful. She taught me how to walk, how to behave, and she fixed my repertoire. She behaved with me like in the eyes of her sister. Very interested. Very much love. I worked eight months there and after I finish here I go to Rendez-Vous again."

We asked Lucia how much money she made, and we promised her we'd be perfectly satisfied with her official income tax declaration. "I get food, first-class hotel and four hundred fifty pounds a month, but I have many expenses on my dress. My dressmaker makes also for De-Re-Mi. She makes dresses for the theatre and the ballet. I sing popular music in many languages. In Yiddish I sing "Raizele," "Schneiderel," "A Brief von der Momen." My big pleasure is when I get a letter from my home. In Russian "Tschastushki," and "Traganske Romanse." In Rumanian "Pax Ulitse Armenyaske" and "Banye Kuzur Galu." Now they made a big *schlager* out of this song in America and they call it "Johnny Is the Boy for Me." In English I sing all over Gershwin, "Rachel," "Delilah" and many others. In Hebrew "Leor Hazichronot," "Agala Im Sus" and "Abbale Bo La Luna Park." In French "Mon Premier Amour," "Chanson Vagabond." In Spanish "De Curason a Curason," "Anna." In Italian "A Dormentarmi Cosi," "Katarina," "Ti Voglio Baccar" and "Amore Bacce Mi." I know many other songs in many other languages but I don't remember now.

She waited until we finished massaging our hand, and when we didn't ask any more questions she continued, "Nu? You want to know what I like? I like children and I like to cook and I like very much to have guests but I have no apartment. I like very much Israel and to travel, just like that. I have chances to sing in Europe but I like too much this place. I have operetta voice but it's still far from operetta. I want to study very serious. I like to see how people enjoy and be happy and I think I am successful. You can write that many Knesset members have come to hear me singing and that I sat at one table with some of them. Rabbi Miller, Menachem Begin and also Moshe Dayan came to hear me but it was late and the microphone was closed because the neighbours go to sleep very early."

We finally asked Lucia how much she weighed. "Ohh, this I don't say," she said with a good-natured smile. "You can write I am fat. I don't care. No. Don't write fat, write a little fattish."

Rosy Future

A READER has told us about a group of painters in the artist village of Ein Hod who were sitting around the other day worrying about the shortages of water, electricity and employment. A neighbouring Druze who happened to pass by listened in for a minute, then said, "Never mind, friends. Things are going to be better. Next year the trees you have planted will grow up. In two years they will bear fruit, and in three years maybe you won't have to paint any more."

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DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 3 TO OCTOBER 9
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 3	0715	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0900	L.A.I.	Rome, Milano, Paris, New York
	0900	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Zurich, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. Oct. 4	0715	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris
TUE. Oct. 5	0600	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	0730	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	0900	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Scandinavia
	1000	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1115	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	2320	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul, P. Sudan, Asmara, Rome, London
WED. Oct. 6	0600	L.A.I.	Rome, Milano, New York
THUR. Oct. 7	2100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
FRI. Oct. 8	0600	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0645	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul
	0900	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

THU. Oct. 7	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

Oct. 2	a.m.	ESSBAFIA	Limassol, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Oct. 3	a.m.	PAGE	Limassol, Piraeus, Naples, Marseilles
Oct. 5		PATRICIA	Larnaca, Naples, Marseilles

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Britten's New Opera Well Received at Venice Festival

By KENNETH MANDOWSKY
VENICE.—

THE La Fenice Theatre was again the scene of the 17th International Festival of Contemporary Music. The warmth and beauty of the auditorium seemed less suited to the many modern masterpieces of the two orchestra concerts which opened the festival than to the world premiere of the new opera, by Benjamin Britten, "The Turn of the Screw," although the style of the opera was no less up-to-date. The reason is that, in a final analysis, the literary, and consequently visual, stage ingredients of the Britten work are not so much unlike the phantasy of Bellini or Verdi for which the 180-year-old Fenice was built.

Calibidache, Bartok Bernstein

The opening concert was dedicated to the work of Bela Bartok. The conductor, Sergiu Calibidache, had had 12 rehearsals with the Venice Orchestra, and as—in addition—there exists not only a spiritual but also musicological-ethnographical relation between conductor and composer, we were given a revealing insight into Bartok's work. The opening piece, the Rumanian Folk Dances in their orchestral calmness and refinement might not have been the right opening shock to give to the Italian public; the third piano concerto, however, played by Louis Kentner in a most illuminating manner, and the "Concerto for Orchestra", not only marvellously conceived, but also very diverting, were enthusiastically received.

The second prominent contemporary "B," represented at this festival, was Leonard Bernstein. Highlight of the concert, which he conducted, was his "Serenade for solo violin, strings and percussion," a serenade inspired by the dialogues in praise of love from Plato's "Symposium." Five analyses, five moods, five tempi—not always truly convincing. Quite ingenious, however, the fugato of the strings in the first lento; the joocse waltz of the second movement; and, above all, the swinging "musical" and ballet apotheosis of the last movement (Socrates-Alcibiades). That was a true Offenbachiade of the Antique.

As a "serenade," the work is a little too long, too detailed, too intellectual—and had not Isaac Stern with all his superiority played the solo part, the hoots at the end would probably have been more numerous and more effective. As it was, the applause gained an easy victory.

The programme of the evening included a "Sinfonia Breve" by the Italian composer, Bruno Bettinelli, a charming little work without any deeper problems; and the Fourth Symphony by the American, Walter Piston — a heavily scored work, especially in the Brahms-like last movement.

On both evenings, the La Fenice Orchestra proved highly adaptable to the various unaccustomed styles of the conductors and of the works performed.

Old-New Mystifications

The third "B" of the festival (if one declines to take Brahms into account) was Benjamin Britten, the premiere of whose opera, "The Turn of the Screw," was sold out for the first time — with the help of crowds of (clearly recognizable) English intellectuals who had followed the composer, the 13-man orchestra, the six singers and the stage designer — in other words, the whole "English Opera Group" — to Venice.

It was not easy to translate the problems and the mysteries of Henry James' delicately-spun, psychological novel onto the opera stage, and somewhat inevitably the work became a victim of explanation and over-emphasis of the limits of the theatrical. Mr. Piper, and most of the singers, did their very best and did not fear to overdo the mysterious in the subtle manner, the director anticipates a problem that is not only symbolical-psychological, but also of symbolical-physical. But during the opera, the two lead singers, especially, the two lead dancers (the former of impressive but enigmatic stature, of the original Mercury, while the latter has the peculiar fascination of the personality of the former governess) spend most of their time on stage, they have to stay in the open. It is true that this makes for the big proportions of the work, the vocal ensembles from the literary point of view, however, it is precisely their singing which makes the images — and the whole theme — of that the ambitious in the novel. (Even the real ensembling never reach the power of a slightly similar quartet in the opera — the Antonia sequence in the "Tales of Hoffmann.")

Nevertheless, Britten's instinctive musicianship is always manifest. As an expert in orchestral economy and in the illustration of psychological currents, he partly succeeds in reviving some of the obvious as well as of the more hidden moods of the novel. Twice he achieves effects which may be considered outstanding in the history of opera after World War II — in the quartet at the entrance to the church with an haunting and menacing bell music; and in the beautiful duet ("It's mine the desk...") between the dead and the living governess.

On the other hand, the 12-tone *Intermezzo* merely reveals the composer's versatility without assisting the dramatic exploitation of the whole. The deceased servant's sing-song in the seventh scene of act one (the opera includes two sets of approximately 60 minutes each), and those pages of the score which show Britten as a new Debussy, are the least attractive parts of the opera.

Exemplary performance

The work is mainly vocally conceived, and the vocal lines of Jennifer Vyvyan (living governess) Arda Mandikian (dead Governess) and Joan Cross (housekeeper) were indeed the most rewarding music. On the other hand, Peter Pears in the roles of the narrator and the ex-servant, Olive Dyer and David Hennings in the prominent parts of the two children had a task that was more than difficult. The suggestive curtain landscapes by John Piper, husband of the librettist, were ingenious, and fascinatingly romantic in a true Victorian manner. Britten himself conducted — with imposing matter-of-fact modesty.

The work was extremely well received.

FREEZING ANTIDOTE FOR POISONING

STOCKHOLM (S.I.P.R.)

Two apparently hopeless cases of poisoning from cigarettes in Sweden have been returned to life after their bodies were refrigerated down to 25 degrees centigrade for a period of 48 hours, it was revealed at the recent Scandinavian Refrigerating Engineering Congress in Stockholm.

Experiments with dogs show that refrigeration counteracts the effects of shock from loss of blood and other causes, making it possible for animals to survive even a very low blood pressure, which would shrink the liver under other circumstances. The method will now be used on humans affected by severe shock from bleeding.

Refrigeration is also to be used in Sweden in certain heart operations, to minimize the stress on the circulatory system.

ROMAN TEMPLE 'REPRIEVED' IN LONDON'S CENTRE

The remains of a Roman temple, discovered in Budge Row, near Cannon Street Station, London, on a half acre site to be used for a 14 storey block of offices was reprieved following the efforts of Sir David Eccles, Minister of Works. The contractors agreed to call off work on the site for a fortnight, so that archaeologists could make a plan of it. Express Photo.

From a Shepherd's Notebook

By AUBREY HODES

WHEN I was young, after I had studied the Bible for a number of years I began to have serious doubts about the truth of many of its incidents. Not that I had any theological qualms or entertained heretical ideas about basic tenets: God was entirely plausible because He was exactly like an English teacher of ours, who would coo mellifluously like a sucking dove and within five minutes be scattering a hail of threats and imprecations in all directions. His exasperation with the unfeeling bobbledehoys whom in less kind moments, he would describe as "abysmal idiots whom it is my painful, thankless and impossible task to turn into lovers of Shakespeare and writers of literate English" reminded me of God's divine irritation with the creatures of His own formation who persisted obstinately in disobeying His express purpose.

The frequent anger of God which resulted almost immediately in the complete destruction of an exotic tribe seemed quite understandable. Our English teacher himself would at regular intervals strike a boy with such force that no one would have been surprised if water had gushed out of him as it did from the rock in the desert. And yet he could be kind in a growling, surly, bearlike way, so that one's heart kindled to him, and one felt for a moment how love of the one who has the power to be gracious can be a factor in the life of a nation.

Nor did my youthful scepticism spring from inability to believe in the miracles of the Bible. These were so fantastic that I accepted them without question. The age of technical achievement we live in makes any Biblical event which involves scientific wonder seem first usual, then ordinary and finally prosaic. The crossing of the Red Sea seemed rather a mild accomplishment compared to speaking on the telephone to a person 1000 miles away, and my first ride in an aeroplane put to shame the whisking away of Elijah in a chariot.

The difficulty lay not in the major miracles, which were reported in detail and therefore could be explained, but in the minor technical problems which were passed over in a sentence and proved an endless source of worry to my inquiring mind. How, for example, could Solomon's workmen fashion all the temple without using iron of any form, neither in implements nor in construction? And how Noah feed all the animals of the earth, two of every kind, for 40 days in the ark? Did they have hay in those days, and how was it baled? The birds and other eaters of grain presented no problem, but what about jackals, lions and hyaenas, who required meat? This is not to mention the enormous problem Noah had of accommodation.

Room for Giraffes

One of my favourite childhood hobbies — it was more than a game — was to design an ark capable of floating and holding as many animals as possible within the allotted space of 300 cubits' length. The biggest problem was presented by the giraffes, and I remember drawing up after much calculation a plan for a sliding roof which could be pulled aside to allow space for the giraffes' necks, the ceiling of the upper room being reserved for sloths, bats and other animals which hang upside down.

This rather ingenious solution was somewhat offset by the disturbing problem of the elephants. Have you any idea how much space one elephant takes? I forgot how many cubic cubits, but I know that after working out the final figure I decided in dismay to jettison all the pachyderms in the interest of economy. Noah fortunately managed his household arrangements better, and preserved them, to the eternal delight of small boys at circuses.

What I found most difficult to understand, however, was the way in which simple men of humble occupation were suddenly called upon by the prophets to become Kings and rulers of Israel. Gideon was summoned while he "threshed wheat by the winepress," Saul as he sought the missing asses of his father. And David, greatest King of Israel, was a simple shepherd when the day of his destiny fell upon him. Yet he won great battles, outwitted masters of tactics, defeated large armies. From where did he derive his knowledge of military strategy?

This was the question which puzzled me more than any other in the Bible. I was not to have an answer for many years, not until I came to Israel and took up David's first profession in the same land where he had tended his father's flock. It is often so in life: the bigger questions have to remain mysteries until the smaller ones have been painfully tested on your own body. Only when the steps have been painfully discovered may the staircase be ascended. No one can hope to understand the 45th chapter of Jeremiah until he has himself tried to change the world and realize that it is like pushing Mount Carmel with one finger. No one can comprehend death till he dies. And so I had to wait to discover how David knew about battle tactics until I had walked in his footsteps across the same hot fields of dusty stubble which do not change from age to age.

It came to me then, watching the quick skirmishes of the flock round the most succulent grain, their sudden wheels and turns throwing up a cloud of dust across the path, their sly approaches to a forbidden plot until one, two and the whole battalion of sheep poured on to it in irresistible waves. These were the manoeuvres of battle, and the whole work of a shepherd consisted in daily outwitting their tactics, taking advantage of any weakness on his part.

It was not difficult against the background of the Judean mountains, blue changing to soft purple in the afternoon light, to imagine David dreaming, his thoughts already attuned to music of notes and words, seeing before him a battlefield and the clash of two mighty armies in the scurry and flow of the sheep, and himself the captain over all. It was under the sun and in the open valleys about Bethlehem that David dreamed and projected himself into the future, and as a shepherd that he prepared himself for manhood.

STAR-GAZING

THE previous article, in which the phases of Venus were discussed in detail, stated that its sickle would now be becoming smaller. Why then does not Venus attain her greatest brilliancy until October 11? The planet's magnitude decreases with the percentage of its area that is illuminated by the sun, but at the same time it increases as Venus comes closer to the earth. By the time it is nearest, in November, it will stand between us and the sun and will therefore be invisible. Until then, it will set closer and closer to sunset, disappearing entirely from the evening sky in the first part of November.

Though the brightness of Mars has visibly decreased, it is still a conspicuous heavenly body, and at the beginning of October it becomes visible just after Venus at dusk, standing due south in Capricornus, a constellation without any bright stars.

Jupiter is in Cancer, which is also devoid of bright stars. It rises at midnight at the beginning of the month, and at 10 p.m. at the end of the month.

Fixed Stars

At nine p.m. and seven p.m. on October 1 and 31 respectively, nearly exactly in the south and rather low in the sky, we observe a star of the first magnitude, Fomalhaut, the only bright star in Piscis Austrinis. Below and to the right, Grus, the Crane, a right-angled triangle of second-magnitude stars, is nearly setting.

The "summer triangle" is rather high in the south-west at this time, and Auriga, a pentagon with the yellow giant star Capella, has just risen in the north-east. On its right side appears part of the Bull with the Pleiades, well-known to the star-gazer; at least six stars can be distinguished by the naked eye in this cluster. A sharp eye may count up to 12, and even a small telescope will reveal dozens. *JOSEF SHOIRA*

WESTINGHOUSE BUILDS NEW REACTOR

SHIPPINGPORT, Pennsylvania, Sept. 7 (USIS). — The Westinghouse Electric Corporation, designer of the nuclear reactor for the first full-scale atomic power plant in the United States, says that it will be unlike any electric utility power unit ever built.

The $45m. plant is to produce electricity for a Duquesne Light Company and is being built here under a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

The reactor will be a shell of steel and concrete underground. Its core will be made up of nearly ten tons of uranium fuel elements, and uranium atoms will be split within this core to produce heat. Water will be run through the hot core and into a series of steel tubes inside four heat exchangers. Other water will then be run into the heat exchangers and will flow over the outer surfaces of the hot tubes.

Hence this second supply of water will be under lower pressure, it will turn to steam, which will be directed into a turbine. In turn this will spin a generator which will produce a maximum of 60,000 kilowatts of electricity.

Statistics Centre's Round Clock 'Check on Polio Returns'

ANN ARBOR, Mich., (NANA).—A COUNTING house with the look of a political headquarters is totting up the balance sheets here on man's biggest attempt to conquer one of his most dread diseases.

Reports streaming in on the health of 1,000,000 children throughout the United States are being filed through a battery of machines which will eventually eject the answer to the question, "has polio been beaten?" As the totals mount from the mass polio vaccine injections, tension is sharp at the poliomyelitis evaluation centre at the University of Michigan, where more than 100 tabulating machine operators, clerks, coding experts and statisticians are working on a 24-hour basis.

The test with the vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas E. Salk of the University of Pittsburgh is the biggest medical operation of its kind in history. The scourges of diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever all have been laid low by effective vaccines, but never before, was such an all-out assault launched as the one whose results are now being counted.

Vaccine Effective

Early, scattered unofficial and inconclusive "returns" indicate that the Salk vaccine has a punch. But it will not be until early next year that the Evaluation Centre's record-keepers can determine whether the long-sought knockout of polio has been counted.

Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., Chairman of the Department of Epidemiology of the University's School of Public Health, is in charge of the evaluation, assisted by Dr. Robert F. Korns, on loan from the New York State Department of Health, and two statisticians furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census who are experienced in analyzing mass calculations of this type, Robert B. Voight and Morton Boisen.

The statistical corps here is only a unit in an army of 250,000 persons in the United States who will have assisted with the total vaccine programme, according to Voight, who is the Chief of Statistical Operations. They include clinicians, epidemiologists, health officers, physical therapists, virologists, schoolteachers and administrators. In the early stages of the test, at least five forms were filled out and sent to the centre by each of the health officers responsible for trials in the 14,000 schools in which first, second, and third graders participated.

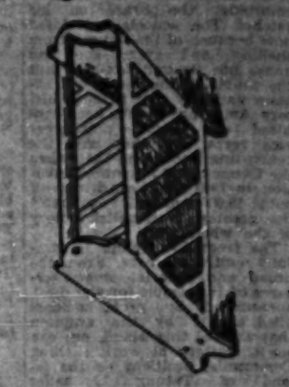
The 1,730,000 youngsters include approximately 650,000 children who were inoculated. Most received their third and final shots in June when they became proud bearers of cards and buttons proclaiming them as "polio pioneers." About 440,000 received the vaccine itself, and 210,000 inactive control substances. The remaining 1,180,000 children serve as passive controls whose polio record is being compared with the others.

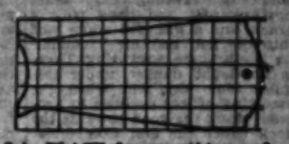
Each of these children has a permanent, coded card of his own in the records here. These permanent records are electronically noted with the facts of all illnesses which occur to any of them, as well as deaths, whether accidental or from polio or not.

The climax will come when these records are compared with the permanent inoculation records which are sealed and secret, to determine whether those who received Salk vaccine fared notably better than the others.

HANDYMAN'S CORNER

Magazine Rack





A PLACE for everything and "everything in its place" helps to maintain order; this partly comes true with this rack for magazines and newspapers, otherwise left lying loosely in most improbable places to the utter annoyance of the poor orderly housewife.

The rack is constructed from three, 18-mm boards: one, measuring 9x37 cm., for the bottom, and two, measuring 16x34 cm. for the ends. The ends should be sawed after the pattern given in Fig. 2, each square representing three centimetres.

The sides are made from plywood panels 27x40 cm. each. These may be left as they are, or openings may be cut in them with a fret saw for a decorative effect. They may afterwards be lined on the inside with coloured plastic — or wire-mesh such as is used for mosquito nets in windows. Others may prefer a stencilled drawing to openings. The handle is prepared from a piece of a broomstick.

Sand all parts to smoothness and assemble with small screws. Finish with two layers of varnish. *B.S.*

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RECORDS long-play & regular, gramophones, concerts, dances (big selection in bargains). Radio-Ofnim, 116 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

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Radio Review

'Caine Mutiny' Thrilling Serial

AN outstanding broadcasting success is the serialisation of "The Caine Mutiny" currently being heard over Galei Zahal. I must admit to a lack of enthusiasm for serials in general. It is annoying to be told at a crucial moment, "To be continued in next week's instalment." Moreover, there is always the possibility of being unable to catch the continuation in this respect, it was unfortunate that the middle part of "The Caine Mutiny" was broadcast on the second night of Rosh Hashana) and if one instalment is missed, the rest of the serial becomes meaningless.

On the other hand it must be admitted that there are rabid devotees of serialisation — listeners who prefer six-quarter hour broadcasts to one of an hour-and-a-half. American radio is built on such fans, glued to their favourite "soap operas." The basic justification for such a series, however, is the allotment of more time than could be spared at a single clip. "The Caine Mutiny" is getting two hours in three serials, and this affords far greater opportunities and elasticity than would be possible if it had been rigidly compressed into a single broadcast.

The adaptation and production by Michael Chad are fluent and effective, and the performances are on the whole first-class. The success of these programmes is a happy augury for the New Year.

Schweitzer Feature

AN effective pastiche was provided last week by a feature on Albert Schweitzer, prepared and recorded by the United Nations Radio Service. The script was simple but effective (it would be hard to go wrong on such an inspiring subject): it held attention throughout, both for its intrinsic interest and clean production.

Why is it that we have to wait for the U.N. to send a recording before we hear features of this nature over Kol Yisrael? Biographies of great and interesting people from all times and countries could provide a fascinating series, well within the capabilities of the broadcasting service. Yet the only broadcasts of this nature are given over the Children's Hour. I would willingly forgo almost all the features currently being broadcast at the peak hour of 8 p.m. for more programmes of this nature.

AUDIO

Pick of Next Week's Listening: Jules Verne's 'Journey to the Centre of the Earth' (today at 4.30); Music of East Well (tomorrow at 11.45); Dr. Pepita Hasselrahi on "Beauty" (weekly series starting tomorrow at 2.40); Dondelli's 'L'Elisir d'Amore' (tomorrow at 4.55); Hilton in the Persian version (tomorrow at 11.15 p.m.); Bach concert (Tuesday at 9.40).

Cinema Notes

Hollywood May Relax Censorship

By HAROLD HEFFERNAN

HOLLYWOOD (NANA).—If one hears choking noises around Hollywood these days they could be coming from the Joseph Breen Office, which enforces the film industry's moral code. Pressure on the part of top producers to relax the code has been turned on again—now stronger than ever.

A few months ago, members of the Motion Picture Producers' Association (Johnston Office) were forced to meet in solemn, hasty session and issue a statement to the effect that there would be absolutely no changes, no abatement in the enforcement of those good taste standards which have guided the industry over the past quarter of a century.

Such official assurance was virtually forced on the major studio group by resounding Legion of Decency protests set up across the United States at the release of Howard Hughes' "The French Line"—without a Breen Office seal. In the discussions that followed, Samuel Goldwyn was among several influential producers who openly demanded that the Johnston Office amend the rules, permitting more sex display and more pointed dialogue.

In the light of events during the past two weeks, it would reasonably be suspected that, despite positive statements to the contrary, Hollywood may be getting ready to do some broad winking at the old code.

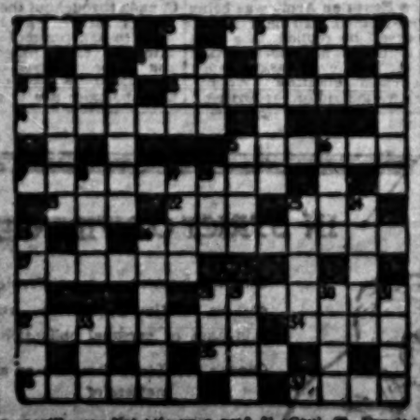
MGM, most powerful of the major studios, has just purchased the controversial New York play, "Tea and Sympathy," which deals with nothing much more than perversion. When Goldwyn was negotiating for it six months ago, he was advised by film colony biggies not to do so—that it would never pass with Breen. Other evidence that movies now threaten to spread their censorship wings is word that Paramount has taken off the shelf, after 30 years, a screen treatment of Eugene O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms."

Breen to Retire

Even more significant writing on the wall is the report now being freely discussed that Breen, faithful custodian of the code since its inception, is ready to retire. It is understood also that the Johnston Office is offering a handsome retirement plan for Breen that will make him comfortable for the rest of his life.

No industry leader, past or present, better deserves such a reward. Breen's broad outlook, commonsense and uncanny ability to make quick and intelligent decisions, have saved film business from disaster on many occasions.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1 Magical quantity? 4. Ma'ir fo, the hog. 8. Tribal home? 10. Joint holder, perhaps. 12. Where to hem, the original of many an imitation. 14. Leads a dog's life, of course. 15. Can make things look black. 17. Dish cooked in sauce. 21. It's mixed in Oregon. 22. May be in a cushion. 23. Snake, that bites an animal's tail off? 25. Distant objects of little value. 27. Tree of a kind. 28. Abstemious type. 32. It certainly makes a difference. 34. Right in the head. 35. Of peas or beans. 36. Instance. 38. Droop you'll see. Not in. 41. Creatures requiring fresh meat? DOWN.—1. May strike, you as better believe it. Might sum up how some perceive a hurried. 2. We don't take eating this pie. 3. Meadow in the 12 across grounds. 4. Is here, because, to grow. 5. Prevent the Chancellor from trade? 11. Reaped in a foreigner? 13. A sign to stop. 16. Cop in recent circulation? 18. It's the stop that makes 19. Could a doctor? 20. Bill's dear in the writer. 24. Of one's early childhood. 26. Hormones. 29. Pertaining to the Nile. 30. Not a bit. 31. Gaul. St. Devoted women.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. A.B.-hat. 5. Ja-pan. 9. Engine. 11. Par. 12. Hemp. 13. Mineral. 15. Relic. 18. (pin) Fit. 19. Garage. 21. Rubicon. 22. Heal. 23. Rail. 24. Hammer. 26. Frame. 29. Ont. 31. Tiler. 32. Antenna. 34. Revue (verse). 36. Tin. 38. Clove. 39. Pen. 40. Saved.

DOWN.—1. Abide. 2. Scandal. 3. Hill. 4. Oberon. 6. Taper. 7. Tunic. 8. Nap. 10. Engine. 14. Rib. 16. Relaxed. 17. Cornucopia. 20. Hemp. 22. Hammer. 25. Mantle. 27. Rose. 28. Anony. 33. Auto(mobile). 35. Nil.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 32.5, 42.9 & 262 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 7.10 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 8.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 1 p.m., 2.15 & 9.30 p.m.

TODAY

8.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Hebrew only). 8.30 Service. 8.55 Exercises. 9.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.10 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down. 12.00 N. Music at Noon. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.30 Break for Music. 2.00 Close Down. 3.35 Programme for Yemenites. 3.45 Summary of Midweek Readings. 4.00 "Shabbat, Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.15 Classical Request Programme: Violin Concerto in E minor (Mendelssohn); Symphony No.2 (Beethoven). 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.40 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Readings. 8.30 Story. 8.50 Friday Night Concert: String Quartet by Beethoven: Quartet in A Minor No.2, played by the Budapest Quartet; "The Great Waltz" played by the Dartily Quartet; Quartet in F major No.5, played by the Budapest Quartet. 11.30 Songs. 11.50 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 8.50 Morning Concert: Sonata No.14 for Organ & Orchestra (Mozart); The Musical Offering (Bach). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: "Cigare" (Debussy); Cello Concerto (Dvorak). 11.45 Light Music. 12.45 Requests (R). 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of Our Times. 2.45 Talk. 4.00 Variety (R). 4.30 Opera: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti). 5.45 Readings. 7.00 "Gossip in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.50 Newsreel. 9.05 Mamardo and Melaveh Malka. 9.50 Concert: Mozart Programme: Concerto No.1 for Bassoon & Orchestra; Concerto No.3 for Horn & Orchestra. 10.10 Folk Dances (R). 11.10 Sailboat. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

468, 487, 220, 42.9 & 32.5 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.5 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings & News. 11.30 Cantor Joseph Rosenblatt. 11.45 "Voices of Israel." Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.30 Jewish Melodies. 11.45 "As I See It." 11.50 Mahrech Malbim.

ARMY PROGRAMME (454, 214, 205 & 220 M.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Bible Reading. 4.40 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 8.30 p.m. Opening. 8.35 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.30 News. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (31.55, 34.63, 30.19 & 31.30 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.

Today: News. News Talks. British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Press Review.

Disappointed Immigrants: Why They Left

Character, Not Conditions, Decisive

By HANNAH BAT-MIRIAM

THE Jewish agency and the [illegible] organizations concerned with the absorption of immigrants from Anglo-Saxon countries were troubled about the problem of those people who, in the past, [illegible] have returned to their countries of origin — and with the proportion of such cases [illegible] it would be hard to find a single Anglo-Saxon family in Israel which does not have relatives or friends who have left the country after a short time. It is an [illegible] to hear the bewildered cheerful [illegible] of those who have been living here [illegible] their temperament and environment suffer to find the causes of disillusionment and, if possible, to remedy them.

In the majority of cases [illegible] the decision to return [illegible] the accumulation of a number of small disappointments which, perhaps, have been easy to deal with one at a time.

• • •

Family number one. Jean and Charles, both from Zionist families, came from England when she was 22 and he 23. They had just been married and both had served in the British Army, he with the Jewish Brigade. They joined Mahal in 1948, then entered a newly formed kevutsa together with other Anglo-Saxon immigrants. Two children were born to them while they were living in very primitive conditions. For some years, only the children and Jean when she was nursing, were properly fed. After a nine-hour day in the fields Charles came home and worked around the house while daylight lasted. Then Jean was not satisfied with the circumstances in which she had to leave her children while she did her work stint, though these did improve after much complaining.

The food became better and electricity was laid on, but they were both spiritually very weary and both felt that their lives were being lived in too narrow a sphere. They were far from a town and there was no money for anything more than a very rare trip out of the moshav. After five years in the settlement, Charles tried to get a job in town, but could not find one which would enable him to support the family and get a flat. Offers of houses and jobs came from relatives abroad, and after some hesitation they went.

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Family number two. Martin came from England in 1946 to take over the post of manager in a business. His wife Tessa followed the next year with five-year-old David and two-year-old Ruth. A year later, their third child, Rafi, was born. Tessa had never been a Zionist, but she was quite willing to follow Martin in whatever course he set. During the War of Independence they were in Jerusalem and Martin struggled to keep the business going during the day and stood guard at night.

Eventually the business had to be closed down and the end of the war found the couple with a house but no job. Martin was offered quite a good post in Tel Aviv, but it took all their resources to find a flat and his salary did not keep pace with the cost of living. This year David's free education has come to an end and in order to pay his high school fees, Tessa has been working as a shop assistant, but even with this help it has not been easy. Next year, Ruth's schooling will have to be paid for, and there is no possibility of increasing the family income. Apart from this, Tessa thinks the children have become wild and uncontrollable because of the influence of their friends and deplores their lack of respect for her and Martin.

Tessa feels that even if they could afford to send all the children to high school the standard of education is not high enough to justify the effort. She and Martin work harder than ever before and tax their strength to the utmost, so that they are too tired to take part in any cultural activities even if they could afford them. She says that if they both worked at the same rate in England their standard of living would be much higher and they could afford adequate help. There she is prepared to work until Martin gets on his feet again, as she is sure that it would only be a temporary measure, while here it seems to be permanent.

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Family number three, Rahel and Shimon came here three years ago, when he was 25 and she 21. They met and married in Bezhabera in England. Both had been in the Habonim movement since childhood and, except for Shimon's period of service in the British Army, had devoted all their lives to it. They came out to a kibbutz with a group of their own age. Of all the families, it seemed that these two had the best chance of successful integration—young and healthy, without family responsibilities, and with some knowledge of Hebrew and a chance to learn more. They even had farming experience and some idea of communal life. Nevertheless after less than a year, they returned to England and severed all connection with the Zionist movement. They both said that they found life quite different from their previous ideas. Shimon was very upset to find that he would have to serve in the Army after he had been here for a year. Rahel said that her work in the kitchen and later in the hen house left her too tired even to eat. The food was very unappetising and the dining room was always full of flies. She felt that they were both being exploited for the benefit of the older members of the kibbutz that there was a lot of discrimination in the allocation of work and that the older settlers resented them and made them feel unwelcome.

Though Shimon found his work more satisfactory, he was distressed about Rahel's unhappiness and thought that if they stayed on in the kibbutz they might lose their initiative and eventually stay there because they had not the energy or courage to leave, as he alleges many of the other members do. As neither of them were trained in anything which could have helped them to earn a living in town here they returned to England to acquire some training, feeling very bitter about what they both call their wasted years.

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Family number four. Yitzhak and Lea, aged 38 and 32, came here in 1949. He is a top-ranking scientist. They came out to a house and a good salary. Both were Zionists and both spoke Hebrew; their two children, aged six and eight, also had a good groundwork in Hebrew, and adjusted themselves easily to their school here. Their standard of living was not as high as it had been in England. They had no maid living in, and Lea had much more to do with the household and children than she had ever done before. Nor was she pleased at the standard of education, though in their case there would have been no difficulty in paying school fees or even in sending the children abroad to study when the time came.

When Yitzhak was offered a post in a minor university in England they both agreed that he should take it, even though the children were very unhappy at their return. Yitzhak was disenchanted with the administrative side of his post and felt that the organization for which he worked was badly organized. Lea felt very strongly that a man of Yitzhak's attainments deserved a better post with more authority and prestige if not more money, and said that he had given enough of his time and skill to the building of the country. The time had come to look after their own personal welfare.

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Family number five, Moshe aged 40 and Hanna aged 39 came in 1950 with a free passage from the Jewish Agency. Their boy Danny was 10. Neither of them was a Zionist, and they had only the vaguest ideas about Israel, but Moshe, after his Army service in the Middle East had found it difficult to settle back in his job as upholsterer in the East End of London. They had almost decided to go to Canada when they heard of the Jewish Agency assisted passage scheme and thought that they might as well come here.

Disliked Village Life

They were allocated a shikun in a small village and were supposed to cultivate the land around their house, but never did anything about it. After a while, both disliking village life, they moved to the town. Moshe got a job and also did a bit of private work, but they could only manage to get one room and a kitchen. Moshe changed his job several times. Employers were getting more particular, and he was disinclined to take a lot of trouble at his work. Danny developed psychological trouble, refused to learn at school, ran wild, and was completely out of control. They had several complaints from the police about damage done by him and his companions. It took all they could sell and borrow to raise their fares back to England, and it meant landing there penniless, but they had relatives with whom they were able to stay until they settled down again, and relived the question of re-emigration to Canada or even Australia.

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FROM these five cases that represent types of which there are many variations, there are several basic conclusions to be drawn. The first is that the average Jewish-man-in-the-street is not particularly interested about the real needs of life in Israel. Rahel and Lea would have been better equipped to cope with what they found here if their interest had been more realistic. The army service question is settled now, though not before we had lost a number of potential settlers on this point.

The second main point is that not enough is known either here or in England about the kibbutz. Old Britishis within does quiet and valuable work advising people about jobs, pensions, and financial problems. Jean and Charles (No. 1) and Martin and Tessa (No. 2) could both have been helped by this organization, not only materially, but morally, to give them the feeling that they were not alone here.

Discontented Natures

The third main point is that in the case of persons like Moshe and Hanna their discontent comes from within and whichever set of circumstances they find themselves in they will always wait for the help of others and never be satisfied. Whether they live in Israel or New Zealand will not help them to understand their son.

Many families have been through all and more than the cases cited, yet have remained and have every intention of remaining. Ultimately it always depends on the character and personality of the people concerned. Probably every Anglo-Saxon settler could make out two cases, pro and con, for staying or going. There will always be a justification for the course of action and as every person is different there will be as many reasons for and against as there are people.

This is not to say that things are ideal. Much remains to be done. One of the main complaints is the education of the children. There will have to be more scholarships and subsidies for pupils whose parents cannot afford fees, until we reach the desired standard of free education for all up to and beyond university, which is our goal. The standard of education also leaves much to be desired, but none can deny that since the inception of the State much has been done, more than was thought possible at the time, and we must see to it that the standard continues to rise.

Be Careful of Make-Up

IT is a well-known fact that after a few years' practice with rouge and lipstick most women seem to lose all sense of proportion and apply these beauty-aids much too heavily.

Make-up used with discretion and care does a lot to enhance your personal appearance. The plainest face can achieve distinction and charm with a little dab of colour rightly applied, but the loveliest face can be ruined by careless make-up.

Rouge and lipstick must match. Never use different shades. Lipstick may be applied instead of rouge if you find it difficult to follow this rule. The right shade of lipstick is of great importance, but of course here it is up to you to choose what is most suited to your colouring. Clear bright reds are now as popular as the pale pinks.

Many women need a touch of rouge. It highlights the eyes and adds a becoming glow to your skin; but a lot of colour makes you look old. There are two kinds of rouge on the market, cream and powder (in France also liquid). Cream-rouge is much easier to use and looks more natural.

Where the face is broad, the colour must be applied towards the nose. In a long and slender face rouge should always be carried well out and up to the hairline. When the cheeks are sunken, round them out with colour, but here again to overdo is not becoming.

Before applying lipstick, study the shape of your mouth. If the upper lip is straight and thin, draw it a bit higher, stressing the "Cupids bow," and in the centre of a thin lower lip, outline your mouth with a more generous curve.

Never dampen your lips before applying lipstick, else the lipstick will slide and the outline will not be clear. A little powder after the lipstick will set it and soften the colour.

Always apply your lipstick before a mirror, to make sure that your teeth have not been smeared. Excess lipstick should be removed with a folded piece of tissue-paper pressed firmly between your lips.

LIESL EISINGER

DIOR DELIGHTS RUSSEL DESPITE NEW LINE

PARIS (UP).—Christian Dior's new "flat-chester look" met its biggest challenge last week, when the Roseny American movie actress, Jane Russell, walked into Dior's famous salon to prove to the French fashion czar that "if a woman's got it you can't do anything to suppress it."

She squeezed into one of Dior's latest "H-line" gowns. It was a black model designed to accentuate Miss Russell's 39-inch bust and give her the "flat look."

"Do not worry," a Dior aide promised, "miss Russell presents us with no problems we cannot overcome." But there were "ooh-la-la's" and murmurs of "mais, c'est formidable" when Miss Russell strode into the salon.

After a 20-minute fitting session behind locked doors, Miss Russell emerged, with perspiring fitters following. What she had in a bathing suit, she still had—Dior and his fashion decrees notwithstanding.

On a nation-wide tour of the U.S., Ziva Shapir, Israel Wine Queen, makes it a point to wear Israeli-made fashions in her appearances before the television cameras where she tells the American people about Israel wines. Above, she models a stunning Tzova creation.

Zedak Knitwear Follows Tradition of Vienna

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN fashion centres, "Viennese style" knitwear denotes a type of sweater that departed from the straight classic cardigan and pullover and the regular "knit one purl one" that characterizes them. Viennese style reached this country way back in 1936 when the "Bruder Kessler," whose Viennese firm was founded 60 years ago, decided to open a factory at Rishon Le Zion.

Father of the fashion knitwear factories which came later, "Zedak," the firm which W. and S. Kessler founded, was the first to introduce these "Viennese style" sweaters for men and women here.

Italy and Israel both loom large as formidable competitors on the world market in this field. Israel knitwear has a very good name everywhere, reports Mr. W. Kessler who is just back from his annual sales trip to all his export markets.

The Kessler brothers' Vienna factory, which has now given up the sweater line and is making only knitted gloves and hosiery, aided them to enter the export business from here. The neighbouring countries were their first customers. Before World War II, "Zedak" was already exporting to South Africa, Malta, Australia and South America. Its present export market includes Central Europe, all Scandinavian countries, the U.S. and Canada.

Creators of the "nicki" — small round-collared sweater blouse for the local industry, "Zedak" has also introduced the kimono, dolman and bat sleeves on cardigans. It was also the first firm to make knitted bathing suits in Israel, and six years ago it premiered satin lastex suits.

This year's collection has several outstanding numbers. One flat-necked, long-line sweater in heavy grey wool that uses an "inverted" pearl stitch is a beauty. Zedak's wool and angora combination looks like cashmere and feels so much like it that it is difficult to tell it apart.

The jacquered weave is definitely one of the most popular everywhere. "Zedak" introduces it into its line for both men and women, using completely new machines from the U.S. and from its Vienna factory for this special knit.

The firm's factory is fully mechanized. Work is much easier for the 40 employees and they can produce much more. But, says Mr. Kessler, young expert workers and the young spirit in design are sadly lacking here now.

Young people do not have the patience to learn and would like to become fully-fledged experts overnight, Mr. Kessler says. Fashion knitwear is such a promising branch of industry, he feels, that the younger generation should prepare to take it up.

MEASLES VIRUS ISOLATED

By FRANCES BURNS

BOSTON, N.A.N.A. — TWO Boston scientists have succeeded in growing in a test tube viruses isolated from cases of measles.

Dr. John F. Enders of Harvard and the Children's Medical Centre here, and Dr. Thomas C. Peebles, have found that they can use throat washings or blood taken from a patient when the rash first appears to start the virus multiplying in human or monkey kidney cells in test tubes.

Three or four days after the virus is added, the host cells flow together so that large masses, called giant cells, are formed. Later these fall into pieces through the destructive effect of the virus.

The fluid from these cultures can be used to test for antibodies in the blood of people who have had measles, or in Gamma globulin, the blood fraction used to prevent measles temporarily or to induce a mild case in a child.

"If the results of tests now in progress should leave no doubt that the virus is the cause of measles," said Dr. Enders, "it may be possible to develop a vaccine that would give long-lasting protection."

The same kind of tissue culture used for measles brought Dr. Enders world acclaim for the growth of the poliomyelitis virus outside the body and laid the groundwork for the development of a polio vaccine.

gardening notes

THIS is a good time to plant most woody plants from pots and like because they take root really and develop well in the warm weather. Success will be yours even on shower days, if you keep the main rule in mind — the plant must be removed from the container carefully, so that the earth around the roots is left intact.

If the soil is dry and hard, dig out a shallow basin 30 to 40 centimetres wide for perennials and 50 to 70 centimetres wide for shrubs, then fill it with water. Wait till the earth has dried somewhat and does not stick to your tools, which will take a few hours for sandy soils and one or two days for heavy soils; then mix the excavated earth with well-decayed cow manure (approximately one-quarter to one-half of a litre-tin can per shrub, so that the manure will cover the basin to a depth of five to ten centimetres before mixing).

Perennials (*peshita, rosenkavalyim*) and shrubs (*siahim*) can be moved to a new spot in the garden at this time if they are not too large. Although the job is rather difficult, we will outline it here, because the more skilled amateur gardener often wants to do it himself, without professional help.

Here, again, the main principle is to hold a good soil-ball (*gush*) around the plant, and the soil should be neither too wet nor too dry when you lift it.

The top of the branches of all perennials must be cut down somewhat before transplanting. Small plants can be lifted with a trowel (*haf ganaim*) and taller ones with a spade. Before a shrub or a climber is lifted, its top, too, should generally be cut down somewhat, and spreading branches should be tied together.

Cutting Back

The branches of medium-sized shrubs, like plumbago, lantana, pelargonium and jasmine, are cut back to 20-40 cm. In other plants, the cutting back depends on the variety, the size and the age. The higher and more wood-stemmed shrubs, such as hibiscus or pittosporum, are much more difficult to transplant, and in this particular, no general rule can be given. A professional gardener should be consulted.

Before lifting the shrub, mark the site of the desired soil-ball on the ground around it. For medium-sized shrubs, it should have a diameter of 40 centimetres. Then, with a sharp spade, dig a trench to a depth of approximately 40 centimetres along the line that you have marked. Be sure to keep the soil intact around the roots, and then lift the plant by thrusting the spade underneath it. Then cut down any broken roots or any long roots that extend from the soil-ball, and put the excavated plant on a board or a piece of burlap and move it to its new location. If this will take any length of time, the corners of the burlap must be tied round the plant.

The new spot must have been prepared in advance, and the plant must be watered thoroughly after planting. If it does not look fresh a few days later, cut back the biggest leaves to two-thirds of their size, or strip the branches by sliding your hand up along them, leaving only the base of the leaves so as not to destroy the buds from which new leaves will grow. This will keep transpiration down to a minimum and help the plant to take root.

B. FEUCHTWANGER

Wine with and in Your Menu

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

THERE is a whole ritual about what wines are best with each food: regulations have been compiled after generations of imbibers and epicures have argued it over cups of ale. But just as some people like spicy food and others like it bland, ultimately what wine to serve depends upon your own taste. Israelis, for some strange reason, prefer sweet wines (as they prefer sweetened fish, and sweet fzimmis and sweet kugel) although our vintners excel in light dry table wines.

But wise rules to follow in serving wine with meals are to save your sweet and heavy wines for the last, just as you save a sweet dessert for the last course. Serve white wines with light foods, fish, chicken, turkey and veal; red wines with duck, goose, roasts and cheese dishes; sweet or full-bodied wines with dessert; liqueurs with coffee. For aperitifs before the meal serve dry sherry or Vermouth or Madeira. For a one-wine meal sherry is always a good accompaniment with most dishes. On very festive occasions champagne (if you can afford it) is also tops for one-wine meals.

The following wines go into the different classifications: *Dry white wines:* Carmel Hock, Pommeraux, Chateau Montagne. *Dry red wines:* Adom Atik, Medoc, Pommard, Chateau Windsor. *Sweet wines:* Alicante, Port, Sherry (also comes dry) Vermouth (also comes dry), Muscat, Malaga, Tokay. *Brandies and Liqueurs and Cordials:* Cognac, Brandy Curacao, Cherry Brandy, Creme de Menthe, Vodka, Kuemmel etc.

The finest art of wine and food, however, is right in the cooking. Israel's cuisine has a reputation for being poor fare, while the Italians can boast of their cooking and the French beat all the world. The difference — chiefly between our unhappy results and their know-how can be bridged without much difficulty today: care in cooking, herbs in cooking and wine in cooking are what is needed along with the ingredients the butcher and grocer sell you today.

Since whole books have been written on the use of wine in cookery, one article can only give a rough idea of how to pitch in for yourself. The same wines and liqueurs that you use as a drink with certain dishes can almost always be used in cooking, except that here you can use the cheapest quality wine and obtain very fine results with it, while a glass wine should excel in flavour, aroma and colour.

Soups are rarely served with wine at the table, and this gives one the opportunity of using wine right in the cooking of the soup. Dry white wines are usually best for this purpose. In consomme, however, I would use sherry and red wine in ox-tail soup (how good it is now to get ox-tail!) or giblet soup. Red wine is also best in bean and pea soups. For every type of fish we can now get in Israel, dry white wine or sherry is best. For all other dishes you can adventure almost as you wish since the variety of choice is very great. Here are a few recipes that should turn you to the bottle for many more delicious dishes:

PORTUGUESE LIVER SOUP

500 grammes sliced lamb liver; 2 tbsps. margarine; 1 tbsp. raisins; 1 tbsp. sugar; 1 slice lemon peel; 2 cups Stock; 2 egg yolks; 1 tbsp. cinnamon; 4 cups hot water.

Lightly fry the liver in the margarine until tender and press through a wire sieve. Combine this with wine and water, stirring well, then add remaining ingredients, except the egg yolks, which are beaten slightly. Salt the soup to taste and let simmer for 20 minutes. Take from fire and add egg yolks. Do not boil after egg is added. Any other kind of liver is also suitable, but since lamb's liver is the cheapest and very good for this soup, it is recommended.

FISH IN WINE SAUCE

Every fish dish is improved with wine during the cooking or in the sauce.

1 cup Stock; 1 kilo fish fillet; 2 tbsps. oil; 1 sliced onion; 1 bay leaf; 1 chopped garlic clove; 1 chopped tomato, salt and pepper. 1 tbsp. flour.

Fry garlic and onion in the oil until light brown. Add tomato, seasonings and the portions of fish. Cover and cook, being careful not to let the fish burn. (There is enough juice in the fish so that no water need be added.) When tender, lift out the fish and keep hot on platter. Stir flour into fish broth, add wine and bring to boil. Pour sauce over fish and serve at once.

HAMBURGERS

1 kilo chopped meat; 1 large chopped onion; 2 tbsps. margarine; 1½ cups Stock; 1 chopped small onion; ¼ cup Adom Atik or Medoc. Salt and pepper.

Mix meat, salt, pepper and onion together; mold the hamburgers and roll in flour. Fry in margarine until nicely browned. Take from pan and keep warm. Drop chopped mushrooms into pan and fry. Pour over them 1 cup boiling water. Thicken with 1 tbsp. flour. Add the wine, heat but do not boil. Salt the sauce to taste and pour over the hamburgers.

WINE POTATO SALAD

This potato salad is something different as it is tantalising. Try it.

4 large cooked potatoes; 1 tbsp. mince parsley; 2 small sliced onions; fillets of 1 smoked herring (pickling); 1½ tbsps. vinegar; ¼ cup Medoc; Salt and pepper. 4 tbsps. olive oil.

Slice potatoes and sprinkle with parsley, salt and pepper. Shred the smoked herring and add with the onions. Add the Medoc wine, a little at a time, carefully turning the potatoes over to mix thoroughly. Beat oil and vinegar together and add, turning the potatoes over again so that dressing can marinate them. Chill and serve.

BEETS IN WINE

Beets are cheap and good, but one tires of the few ways in which they are always served. This recipe is a refreshing change.

3 cups Freshly cooked beets, grated; 2 tbsps. margarine; 1 tbsp. flour; 1 tbsp. sugar; 1 cup Medoc wine, Grating of nutmeg. Rind of cloves. Salt and pepper.

Peel and grate beets. Melt margarine, stir in flour; add wine, then beets, sugar and seasonings. Let simmer over low heat until dry enough to serve.

CHIFFON DESSERT

1 pkg. Jelly powder; 1½ cups boiling water; 3 egg whites, beaten stiff; ¼ cup Tokay.

Mix jelly powder in hot water and wine and allow to chill until it is thick and almost jelled. Beat the egg whites until stiff, and beat the jelly (separately) until fluffy. Fold in together. Return to refrigerator to chill.

BREAD PUDDING SUPREME

2 cups dry bread crumbs; 1 litre warm milk; ¼ cup margarine; 3 or 4 eggs; 1 cup sugar; 2 or 3 tbsps. brandy. Your favorite jelly.

Melt margarine in warm milk and add bread crumbs. Beat yolks of eggs with sugar until light, and add; add brandy, pour in pudding dish and bake in a hot oven for 30 minutes. Brandy in which a lemon rind has soaked for several hours is an improvement. Spread thin layer of jelly over pudding when done, cover with a meringue made from egg whites, and return to oven to brown, Serve hot or cold.

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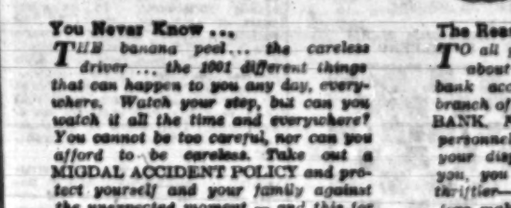

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PERFECTLY normal Jerusalem weather is now with us — the evenings so fresh and clear, with chill winds bearing down. It's inescapable — the need for a smart new pullover or cardigan with a new line skirt to go with. ROVELL'S, Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem, exhibits a full line of all the new styles in a full colour range. And do look at ROVELL'S *corduroys — the material is really terrific!*

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AND not nearly enough for those first few days when you're on your own with the precious new infant. Still in need of rest, young mothers get so worn out. Use the ILSS State grant and let the capable pediatricians and nurses of Rishon's "HADAROM" Mother & Child Rest Home, help you through the first hard weeks. Reservations by 'phoning Rishon le Zion 284, or "Hamodayek," 66 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, 'phone 62802.

★

Stop And Look

EVERY time you pick up a packet of fish fillet look carefully for the name FRIONOR. *Easily recognisable, "FRIONOR," is printed in blue all over the cellophane wrapper. The FRIONOR fillet at your local fishmonger's is of the same quality and comes in the international packaging that housewives in the U.S.A., Switzerland and other countries are using in ever increasing quantities to the delight of their families.*

A YEAR'S RECORD

By EDWIN SAMUEL

THE Government Year Book — this time in an attractive dark green cover — came out as usual just before Rosh Hashana. The English version is still in printing.

The Hebrew volume has some 840 pages this year, compared with last year's 850. Some 40 pages have been saved by omitting the lengthy introductions which Mr. Ben Gurion was accustomed to supply. (A year book, after all, is not the place for an essay or sermon on the destiny of the Jewish People).

The additional space has been used with good effect to give more detailed accounts of the work of the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Commerce and Industry, Health and Interior. However, still too little is supplied about these efficient but inarticulate Ministries — the Police and Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. As in the previous Year Book, the most complete and up-to-date section is that on the Foreign Ministry. The reprints of the texts of important new laws are this year devoted largely to the National Insurance Law and the Tenant's Protection Law.

The special surveys (not always accurately indexed) deal with Israel's economic development; the Development Plan for Agriculture for the years 1954 to 1960, with many tables of statistics; the three major institutions of higher learning in Israel — the Hebrew University, the Technion and the Weizmann Institute. A novel feature is a description of the principal museums in Israel — one of our major attractions for young people and for the foreign visitor.

Another unusual item is an alphabetic list of all Israel's 850 or so towns and villages, including those inhabited by Arabs. Not only are the exact map coordinates given for each place but, in most cases, the exact population in 1952, the year it was founded (for Jewish towns and villages), its type of settlement and its postal address. This is a most useful addition to the existing reference literature on Israel.

For those readers interested in philology, there is a list of over 180 new names of new villages approved by the Government Geographical Names Committee between 1951 and 1954.

But perhaps the most valuable reference pages are the 26 devoted to the 1,200 books published in Israel in the past year — no mean undertaking in itself. The list includes both original writings and translations and is arranged in sections devoted to Belles Lettres, Children's Books, Religion, Philosophy, Education, Science, History, Sociology, Zionism, Israel and so on.

All this wealth of material in the Year Book has involved an immense amount of work to compile, edit and print. The editor, Mr. Reuven Alcalay, in the Prime Minister's Office, and his collaborators in the several Ministries, must be congratulated on the result. The annual publication of a work of this size takes at least six months and involves checking up to a dozen proofs of each section. The staff of the Government Printer's Office must also be commended for their share in the production. As soon as Israel's finances allow, paper of better quality would be justified for a Government publication of this kind.

Now that the State of Israel is over six years old and has begun to have a history, the time is ripe for the publication of a Government Blue Book giving a picture not so much of the annual development of the country but of the position it has reached in every field of activity — its communications, its schools, its social services. It is good to know that such a publication is now, in fact, planned.

The First Hebrew Post Office

By "H. NISSENBAUM

IN the first years of the existence of Tel Aviv's Hebrew secondary school, the Herzlia "Gymnasium", a student club called the Herzl Club took it upon itself to set up the first Hebrew post office. There was not a single post office in Tel Aviv in those days, although there were several in adjacent Jaffa: a Turkish one, ignored by all, a Russian one, a German one, an Austrian one, a French one, etc. None of these saw any point in opening a branch in the suburb of Tel Aviv, and each merely hung up a mailbox at the foot of Rehov Herzl; there was a whole row of boxes on the house that adjoined the railroad crossing there.

As the High Holidays drew near at the close of summer in 1913, a new letterbox appeared beside all the others. It was painted light blue and white, bearing a Magen David and the inscription "Hebrew Mail" in the centre. A sign at the side proclaimed: "All letters dropped into this box and bearing a Jewish Nations Fund stamp will be delivered to their address by members of the Herzl Club."

The new postal service opened before the New Year and lasted until after the Day of Atonement, handling 4,000 letters in 12 days. The mailbox was emptied every hour. The contents were brought to the students' boarding house, Pension Lipson in Rehov Herzl, stamped, sorted, and delivered according to a fixed schedule.

Two improvements were introduced in the following year (1914). Registered letters were accepted against payment of two Jewish National Fund stamps instead of one, and the post office area was expanded to include the entire district from Petah Tikva to Gedera. The mail was brought to Petah Tikva and to Rishon Lezion by coach, and from there horseback riders, also Herzlia students, took it to Ness Ziona, Rehovot and Gedera.

Trouble for Dizengoff

On the eve of the Day of Atonement, the "post office manager," the student who was in charge of the project, was summoned by Dizengoff, the late Mayor of Tel Aviv, who informed him that the Turkish Kaimakam had called him to account for the new post office. "We have enough trouble as it is with all the foreign post offices here," the Turk had complained, "without you Jews setting up another one." Dizengoff had explained that it was just a childish prank and that the Jews did not intend to set up another post office, God forbid, but the Kaimakam stood his ground. The post office would have to be disbanded within three days.

His order was carried out — but it was all according to plan, for the third day was already after the Day of Atonement, and the students had not intended to keep the services up beyond that date anyway. Six thousand letters had been handled in that second holiday post office season which proved to be the last, for the First World War had started in the meantime.

BIRTH OF "MIVRAK"

FORTY short years ago this country was so thoroughly isolated from the world's communication network that it took the news weeks and even months to reach it. Even Reuter's ignored this forgotten corner of the Ottoman Empire, and the news was relayed to Jerusalem by coach from Beirut. Since the trip took longer than the crossing from Europe to Jaffa, the underwater telegraphic cable connection by way of Beirut was not of much use to the inhabitants of Jerusalem or to Itamar Ben Avi, the editor of the city's only Hebrew newspaper.

With the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912, however, the cable assumed additional importance, and Ben Avi, who wanted to keep up with the times, devoted a special section of his paper to telegraphic news under the heading "Mivrakim" (He was the first to coin the Hebrew word for telegramme. Hitherto the term *Dalep-rav* had been used.)

One day the cable was cut, and the news did not even reach Beirut for some time. That did not deter Ben Avi, however. Under the heading "Mivrakim," he inserted a line of small type —"had not the cable been cut" and proceeded to supply his readers with the news. The section appeared every day, in pleasant contrast to the stale news in the rest of the paper. Every day under the heading "Mivrakim," the Jerusalem editor supplied the latest news the way he saw it in his imagination and everyone knew that Itamar Ben Avi's imagination was very fertile indeed...

"OPERATION HEBREW"

Girl from France engrossed in her home lesson at Kibbutz Ma'ale Hahamisha. Photo by Braun

MATHEMATICAL THRILLER

THE CASE OF THE BURNT BOHEMIAN. By C. Bush. — Macmillan, New York. 202 pp., $2.75.

Major Bush with his Ludovic Travers, semi-private detective, is always intriguing and indeed, what he wants to be, thrilling. He brings the thrills about by mathematical puzzles, so to speak. In this case the identity of the victim, as well as of the killer, is mysterious. The scene is again London, the Yard plays the greater part, and the persons, though decked out in peculiarities of speech and manner, are so many chessmen.

Very readable for those who have the mathematical mind.

P.A.

WOMEN AND CITIZENSHIP

In its series "Problems in Education," Unesco has issued handbooks in English, French and Spanish on "The Education of Women for Citizenship." The account covers home and places of work, the adult class and the committee room; it also describes various techniques of teaching.

LETTER FROM LONDON By OLIVIA MANNING

Plays, Films and the Novel

As this abysmal summer drags to its close, a new activity can be observed in the world of the theatre and of literature. It might have seemed that the publishers could not have comfortably put out more books, or the theatres, crowded already, need make no effort to attract more, yet the autumnal season is recognized for what it is — the beginning of indoor life and entertainment.

New plays are beginning everywhere. Existing successes such as "Cockles and Champagne," that have by no means run their course, are being asked to give up their theatres to make room for new shows. "Hedda Gabler" with Peggy Ashcroft's wonderful performance, long awaited, is starting at the Lyric, Hammersmith. The important production of "Macbeth," which won acclaim at the Edinburgh Festival, is expected at the Old Vic, while "The Pet Shop" (St. Martin's) and "All for Mary" (Duke of Yorks) open this week.

The most talked-of production at Edinburgh was one we are all likely to see in time, wherever we might live. It is the gangster film "On the Waterfront" which stars Marlon Brando and the newcomer, Eve Marie Saint, which roused enormous enthusiasm in Venice and is now playing to crowded houses in London. There is little doubt that it will be the most talked-of film of the year.

Horrors in Cinerama

Coming a long way behind this work of art on all counts is the new effort of Cinemascope, "Demetrius and the Gladiators," said to begin where "The Robe" left off. It is not easy to understand why it began at all. This piece of nonsense, which includes among other absurdities a reformed Messalina, gives us the giant, noisy figures of the new broad screen indulging in orgies, torture, rape, the can-can and, of course, the usual performances between Christians and tigers. Its relation to history is slight but who cares about that? Certainly not Hollywood. It will be interesting to see what follows where Demetrius leaves off.

A newer and even more nerve-racking film form has appeared in an out-of-the-way cinema — it is, in fact, a converted theatre — a technique called Cinerama (employed more pleasantly and tastefully in the United States). There is as yet no long film in Cinerama and the devotees of novelty have now to be content with very short shorts in which broadscreen, 3-d sight and 3-d sound all combine to produce an evening of unprecedented horrors. Not only do trains, lions, tarantulas, ghosts and other fearful things leap out at you from the screen, but such noise as they create strikes on the ear from every corner of the hall. Screams resound unexpectedly from the left side, then behind, then from the right. The wretched audience, ghastly and nerve-racked with fear, crawls out into the peace and quiet of London's traffic, thankful to have made its escape.

There is no doubt that the next step is "The Feelies" and then we can say indeed, "As for living, the cinema can do that for us."

Is the Novel Dead?

How long the novel can stand up to this rivalry it is hard to say. Harold Nicholson has attempted, not very successfully, to prove the novel dead, and a number of other people have hastened to assure him that it is very much alive. The novel will no doubt triumph in the end because of its nearness to life.

What horrors of Cinerama can compare with those horrors now being given renewed publicity by those who would warn us against the re-arming of Germany? The latest evidence of Nazi horror is written by C.S. Forester, who, bringing to his stories vividness of imagination and vitality of style, forces us to live for ourselves the life of the concentration camp, to face the threat of the gas-chamber and the inborn evil of the S.S. torturers.

This collection of stories is well titled "The Nightmare" for, despite the many rough and ready cruelties of the past, few generations have been asked to live through anything so different from life as man has always dreamt it should be lived.

Doctor's Trials

NOT AS A STRANGER. By Morton Thomson. Scribner, New York. 968 pp. $4.

This is a novel about doctors and about one doctor. Naturally, Cronin's "Citadel" and Lewis' "Arrowsmith" come to mind, but except for the subject itself this book is very different especially in its approach.

Thomson was a surgeon who died after having seen the phenomenal success of this, his second book. He overwhelms the reader with technical details, most of which are only dimly understood by the general reader, and his earnest, sincere, but somewhat prosy eloquence in the cause of Medicine (with a capital M, as a dedication, not a profession, let alone a means of making money) is somewhat too pronounced for a novel.

These two points and the inordinate length, as well as its "bloodiness," to quote Mr. Prescott, an indignant critic, make it a difficult book, though distinctly worth while, strong and interesting, and often enough moving.

The story is of a small-town little boy who, at the age of seven, holds the doctors' horses when they make their calls in the hope of seeing something of the marvels of this calling. The dedicated little boy becomes a medical student in face of the opposition of both parents, and when in the middle of his studies his father steals his scanty means so that he finds no other way out, he marries Kristine, the operating-theatre nurse, who has some money laid by. She is a sturdy matter-of-fact Swede, a wonderful nurse, deeply in love with him, quite attractive — but Lucas has no patience with her simplicity, her lack of understanding, however hard she tries. It takes a wounding disappointment with another woman, an intellectual, and a searing experience on a hunting expedition to make him realize what Kris is.

Love and marriage, however, are entirely subordinate to Lucas' experience as a doctor. We are taken through all the stages of his apprenticeship, his partnership with a remarkable and efficient, if somewhat money-grubbing doctor; we go through two epidemics in the small town where Lucas has settled, and we see him emerge from all his trials and disappointments, his appalling experiences in hospitals and with colleagues, mature and still happy in his work.

"Not as a Stranger" is a powerful, arresting book, and for once this reviewer is on the side of the public who has placed it at the top of the best-seller list for months, and not on that of the critics, who tend to regard it rather patronizingly.

PAULA ARNOLD

שבין SHAVIT 1898 by Paterson

Life and Letters

Glamorous Treaties

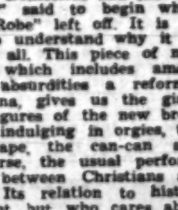
Despite the cold war, the number of international agreements is constantly increasing. In its eight years of existence, the U.N. has registered 3,140 treaties, reports N.A.N.A. In 26 years, the old League of Nations registered 4,834 treaties, published in 205 volumes.

Whereas the treaty copies signed by the diplomats which negotiated them resemble any ordinary document, the "Instrument of Ratification" is still done up in the traditional manner.

The U.S. makes up its "instruments" on 16-by-20-inch vellum paper, bound in blue leather and enclosed in a blue leather envelope bearing the country's great seal. The seal is embossed on a separate wafer of paper that is glued to the document, with a pair of red, white and blue ribbons running through it.

The Soviet Union's "instruments" are of the same size as those of the U.S. but they are bound in red leather and enclosed in a heavy red paper box. The Russians still use the old-fashioned wax seal, and instead of ribbons run strings of their national colours through the wax.

Stamp of the Week



The stamps of Ceylon have come a long way since the first 6d. purple-brown Victoria was issued on April 1, 1857. In 97 years, covering six reigns, the stamps of this young Dominion have reached a standard of technical perfection second to none—and achieved considerable financial value too.

The stamps of Ceylon range in price from 1d. to £700. That is the assessment for an unused 9d. purple-brown issue on April 23, 1859. The latest stamp, illustrated here, was produced by the newest type of stamp-printing photogravure by the Swing Brest of Chavvester.

The stamp shows women harvesting rice. It is perforated 11½, face-valued 6 cents and costs 3d. in London.

London Express Service

Japan's instruments are slightly smaller. They are bound in red velvet and bear a gold-embroidered sun on the cover. The document is signed by the Emperor, and bears his personal seal—measuring seven centimetres square—in place of a national seal.

IMPORTANT WORK BY ISRAEL SCHOLAR

Harvard University has just published "Concepts of Space," an analysis of the development and nature of physical space-theories by Dr. M. Jammer of the Hebrew University's Department of Physics.

Dr. Jammer's research has attracted the attention of leading scientists in the U.S., and Albert Einstein has expressed his high opinion by adding a Foreword of several pages. This important contribution to the analysis of the foundations of modern science is also being issued in Britain by Oxford University Press.

Jewish Penguins

The forthcoming publication of Penguin-size books on Jewish religious, social, historical and literary subjects has been announced by the British Section of the World Jewish Congress. "The Parting of the Way," by Dr. A. Cohen, President of the Board of Deputies, is the first volume in a series on Judaism and the rise of Christianity.

Ceylon Magazine

"Jana," the name of the Ceylon monthly which, as reported last week, has just published an article on Israel, is the Sanskrit word for "People." According to "The Observer," the journal was founded five months ago, it has a circulation of 15,000, and its policy is summed up as "Communism—Not Imperialism—Never."

Khan and Kahn

In his Memoirs, just published in London with a foreword by W. Somerset Maugham, the Aga Khan confirms the truth of the story about the American lady who, on being introduced, said she was quite a great friend of his brother Otto.

Publications Received

Finee D., Milon Leazi-Ivri (Dictionary of Foreign Words in Hebrew). Amihai, Tel Aviv.

Sefra Y., Margalioth, Encyclopaedia Li'Yeladim (Pearls, Encyclopaedia for Children) Amihai, Tel Aviv.

Levanon I. (Ed.), Asa Ka'mavet Ahava (Love is as Powerful as Death) Amihai, Tel Aviv.

Klausner, Israel, Toldot "Neue Zionah" Be-Volozhin. (Origins of the "New Zionah" Organization in Volozhin). Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

SMUNIN, Anthology of Poems, ed. P. Peli. Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

INDIA'S LANGUAGE PROBLEM

By R. SATYAN

The following excerpts from an article in the Delhi weekly "Thought" are of special interest in view of "Operation Hebrew."

"Words fail me" is not just a phrase — at least so far as the Indian languages today are concerned. Most of the languages of India have skipped a century or two of development and, facing the modern situation, seem to be grossly inadequate.

Often there is the academic tendency to equate a language with the words in a dictionary. This attitude is not peculiar to Tamil or to Hindi or to any other language in particular, but seems inherent in the correct attitude to languages. The inadequacy of the languages for modern expression, however, has to be met not by more or less ingenious coinages of words and equivalents for English (or any other) expression but by better and more and more competent writing.

Language's Own Laws

You can force a reform in dress or in hair tufts by wise legislation or unwise. But no legislation can be wise with regard to languages, for languages have a habit of obeying no laws other than their own. This should have been—but does not seem to be—evident in the face of the past seven years of attempts at making the languages "grow."

This can perhaps best be illustrated by citing the instance of the Academy for the growth of Tamil. It will be a cheap quip to say that Tamil has grown without much aid from the Academy. But it has recently produced the first volume of an Encyclopaedia in Tamil—which is perhaps expected to standardize the Tamil equivalents for words like atomic energy, supersego, nuclear fission, and the like. For all we know it might standardize the phrases, but would that make the Tamil language grow any more adequate? The word is not the really important thing in itself, though it does serve a useful purpose. The process of the thought behind the words is more important—the attitude of mind that gives rise to the words. Governmental and quasi-governmental bodies are not likely to take note of this fact.

Illiteracy and Culture

We are concerned with two points: (1) The inadequacy of Indian languages has produced some queer results; and (2) this inadequacy has to be fought at other and deeper levels than the level of terminology. This inadequacy cannot be met by making artificial equivalents for words existing in another language.

To return to our example of the Tamil language. Of the 24m. Tamils, nearly 20m. cannot read or write any language. Their culture, education and communication have to depend mostly on the spoken tongue. The writer, especially the creative writer, will do well to keep this fact in mind when he writes.

It would be wrong to call this illiterate mass uncultured. It is cultured in a sense which the European might not be able to understand but which should be obvious to every Indian. The literary, cultural and legendary traditions of India live for these 20m. persons as they do for the others.

In Tamil, as well as in most of the other languages of India, the renaissance in letters was initiated when the first great modern writer began to write in the spoken idiom, in the language of everyday speech, so that even he who casually hears the text might easily remember it. It was true in great measure of the poet Bharati, who initiated the renaissance in Tamil. I suspect that it is equally true of the other Indian languages as well.

From hopeless inadequacy for modern needs to adequacy of sorts, the languages progressed with the adoption of the spoken idiom as the basis of written language. This process was not continuous and it was not achieved overnight. It is still going on...

Primers of Ideas

Instead of dictionaries and vocabularies, it seems to us that we should concentrate on primers of ideas on all the fields of knowledge in the languages. That is the logical second step towards adequate languages.

The serious writer of this generation is faced with the problem of forging words and phrases to express the result of the transformation of the inner experience of modern human beings in this setting. In minting new words and phrases, the writer has to hark back to tradition, has to coin words and phrases which mean exactly what they say and are able to communicate easily and unambiguously to the largest number of people. This work of minting has been going on now for a few decades subterraneously, unconsciously, out of the day's needs, without governmental or academic help. This process has to go on till the new hopes, the new vistas and outlooks and despairs are expressed, clearly, creatively, once for all.

Creative Education

We can perhaps look at the whole problem as a problem of education—both in the case of the literates as well as in the case of the cultured illiterates. From whatever angle we look at it the basic need is perhaps for books of a basic nature, dealing in a fundamental and authoritative way with the various departments of the life of man in the modern world. But in India we seem to be moving further and further away from the theory and practice of a creative education; we try to eke out the defects of our educational policy by far-fetched legislation and pulpit oratory.

Our educational policy aims at preparing the citizen in 1954 for conditions which seem to have prevailed in 1934 and not for conditions of life as they might be in 1960 and onwards. Much of the writing, creative, cultural and educational, lacks the vision necessary. And lacking vision, the languages of India are likely to remain inadequate for a long time indeed.

WAR AND POLITICS

FROM THE DANUBE TO THE YALU. By General Mark Clark. Harrap, London. 256 pp. 21s.

With very few exceptions, the American people's fear that their generals will somehow get the upper hand in politics has never materialised; but it is revived from time to time by the universal military habit of plain speaking. This habit, which is shared by General Clark to the full, has in the past caused considerable grief to the State Department; but since he has now retired from the Army he can indulge it more freely to the interest and enlightenment of his readers.

Gen. Clark's attitude to world events since the war is different from that of most civilian West Europeans, though not perhaps from that of his military counterparts. He regarded his country's policy towards Russia during and immediately after the war not as a justifiable attempt at co-existence but as a "sorry picture of the mightiest and most benevolent Power on earth yielding little by little for a short bit of tranquillity, a false dream of security." By the same token he could not share the attitude of those who imposed limitations on his military direction of the war in Korea, the story of which fills the greater part of this book. To him, as to his predecessors Grant and Eisenhower, only unconditional surrender made sense, and he records the feeling of humiliation with which he signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom at the end of the fantastic and long-drawn-out negotiations which had accompanied two out of the three years of this "collective action against aggression."

The War in Korea

In theory, one knows that the General was wrong, and that those who gave him orders which he disliked — but faithfully followed — were right; in practice, however, it is difficult not to sympathize with his position. The atrocities committed by the Chinese and North Koreans, of which he gives examples, would certainly have roused any decent man to a hatred of Communist methods; and in addition General Clark had to exercise great patience in the face of unusual provocation on the battlefield and in the conference room.

When he took over command in May 1952 the United Nations forces were suffering 30,000 casualties a year, most of them South Korean and American; and the Communists had the enormous advantage of virtual certainty that their enemies had no intention of seeking outright victory by, for instance, throwing in Chinese Nationalist troops or using the atom bomb. Since ground fighting was too costly in men and materials to be kept up indefinitely on a large scale, General Clark greatly increased the U.N. bombing offensive. This enabled the 16 nations to hold their ground though it did not, in his opinion, clinch the armistice. Indeed he does not speculate at all on why the Communists finally signed — one of the most important questions raised by this curious and "untypical" war, since if we knew the answer to it we might be better able to assess the chances of localising other wars in future.

A Third War?

General Clark is not, of course, primarily concerned with this aspect of Korea. He was, and is, convinced that the danger of a third world war was not averted but rather brought nearer by the way this local war was fought; and there are uncomfortable reflections for those of us who do not agree with this conclusion in his assertion that China now has a much more experienced ground army, first-rate artillery, and a fleet of efficient military aircraft as a result of her experience of fighting a first-class modern military power.

It is a salutary and sobering experience for the common reader to see world tensions through military binoculars from time to time, especially when, like General Clark's, they could not be less rose-coloured.

ANDREW BOYD

Robinson Crusoe's Island

The Pan American Union, an inter-Governmental agency in Washington that gathers information about the changing picture south of the border, reported recently that Mas A Tierra, Robinson Crusoe's island, is rapidly crumbling into the Pacific.

The island, 300 miles off the coast of Chile, is the one on which Alexander Selkirk, reputed hero of Defoe's famous novel, was put ashore in 1704 from the British galley Cinque Ports.

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Hymn to The Liberal

When warlike storms break out you quail and stammer,
Regaining eloquence when they subside;
You flinch between the anvil and the hammer
And sway abruptly with the turning tide.

Like lead you sink through turbulent emotions,
The tide receding leaves you high and dry;
And on the crest of controversial oceans
You serve the whales and boss the smallest fry.

When loud fanatic microphones are braying
And charlatans deride you as a clod,
Methinks your lips are softly, gently praying:
"How eat the cake and have it, O my God!"

But if you shrink to naught and leave no scions
A voice from nowhere will begin to wail,
"We lost the one who held in leash both lions,
Who always strove to tip the proper scale."

For we both sides the situation master
And make a target of each other's head
A message will be signalled by disaster:
"Attention! Every chalice of peace is dead."

Then martyr in a world condemned to languish
And of its last atomic hope bereft —
If I forget thy cross of double anguish
May doom engulf me from the right and left.

ABRAHAM BIRMAN

These verses, translated by the author, appeared in the first issue of the Hebrew weekly "Ha-Ummah" under the pen-name of "A'Y".

Chess

EUWE'S BRILLIANCY

A very impressive game was played by the former world champion, Dr. Max Euwe against the well-known Swedish grandmaster Gideon Stahlberg. In this game Dr. Euwe effected a very deep 10 move combination such as rarely seen even among grandmasters nowadays. It was not surprising that the public were standing up on chairs in order not to miss anything of this exciting game.

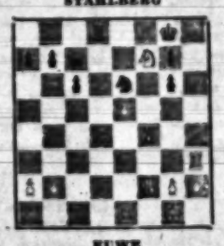
Game No. 469

White: Euwe (Holland) Black: Stahlberg (Sweden)

Orthodox Queen's Gambit, Exchange Variation

1.K:f3 K:f6 2.c4 e6 3.K:c3 d5, 4.c:d5 e:d5 5.d4 c5 6.Bg5 Be7 7.e3 K:e4 8.B:e7 Q:e7 9.Qc2 Bf5 10.Bd3 K:d7 11.0-0 Bg6 12.K:d2 K:d5 13.B:b5 0-0 14.f3 K:c3 15.Q:d3 R:e6 16.R:e6 h:g6 17.c4 d:c4 18.f:e4 Rad8 (Black is trying to bridle the enemy force by executing pressure on d4) 19.Radl Qc7 20.e5 K:d7 21.Qf2 Kf8 22. R:e4 Rd5 23.K:d5 R:d5 24.Rd3 K:e5 25.Rb3 Ra5 26.a3 Kf7 27.Re3 Kf6 28.b4 Ra6 29.Ke2 g5 30.g4 Re4 31.Kd3 c5 32.b:c5 R:g4 33.c6 Rh4 34.h3 Rh5 Qc7 Re8 36. Rc5 Ke6 37.Ke3 Kd7 38.Kd4. Black resigns.

Position after 26.-Rf4
STAHLBERG



EUWE

27.K:d5!! (White is sacrificing the Queen in order to obtain two rooks and central free pawn) 27.— R:f2 28.Kt:e6 Qb6 (But Black is not willing to enter into this exchange. After 28.-Qe7 29.K:f3 W: Kt. his game is practically lost) 29.Rb3!! (The culminating point of the whole combination. The B.Q. cannot keep on manoeuvring on the g1-b6 diagonal, and is consequently forced to give up guard of Rf2. The discovered check by the Rf2 is not dangerous). 29.—Re2+. 30. R:b6 R:el+ 31.Kf2 R:e6 32.R: b7 R:c6 33.R:a7 Re5 34.Ra3 Rb5 35.Rb3 Ra5 36.a3 Kf7 37.Re3 Kf6 38.b4 Ra6 39.Ke2 g5 40.g4 Re4 41.Kd3 c5 42.b:c5 R:g4 43.c6 Rh4 44.h3 Rh5 Qc7 Re8 46. Rc5 Ke6 47.Ke3 Kd7 48.Kd4. Black resigns.

CHESS TEAM'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS

By winning the 7th place in the Hamilton Russel cup-finals of the 11th chess olympiads, Israel has achieved an outstanding international success, the importance of which goes far beyond the 64 squares of the chess-board.

The Israeli team (Pyrath, Czerniak, Oren, Ainei and Rainov) was generally acclaimed by the participants and the press alike to be the surprise of the Amsterdam Olympiads.

Following such impressive victories as those over Bulgaria, Rumania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the draw with the U.S.S.R. (Israel was the only country to draw with the Soviet team in the Finals) few were left a fortnight previously hoping to Yugoslavia, Holland (the 5th in turn to Scotland was to lose narrowly) then the 5th victory over U.S.S.R. and Argentina, but in the last round our chances again diminished themselves by beating the very strong Hungarian team by 2½, thereby securing the 7th place. Here Pyrath scored his only victory — against the redoubtable Szabo—but one should bear in mind that his position on the first board against the world's best players was a very hard and responsible task.

The full score of the contest—the Russians leading with 34 points out of 44 games and Iceland last, with 11½ points, has already been reported. But for the unfortunate result against Britain, Israel, who scored 32 points, could have won the 5th or even the 4th place.

The Israel Chess Federation and other factors concerned with international relations, should now do everything within their power to get the Amsterdam team's to best advantage, as the forthcoming events we shall be able to achieve even better results.

N. SHAHAV

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	—	29	30	30
Tiberias	36	31	38	36
Beit Dan	36	31	38	36
Kastenya	36	37	37	37
Tel Aviv Kirya	34	34	30	30
Tel Aviv Port	37	29	37	37
Lydda Airport	31	32	31	31
Jerusalem	14	32	31	30
Beersheba	30	33	32	31
Eilat	39	33	37	36

FORECAST: Fair, cooler in hill areas.

°A: Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

FORTY SETTLERS were arrested near Kfar Shmuel yesterday, when they allegedly interfered with the work of a tractor driver, who attempted to plough a piece of land for the Tiroch and Enava Wine companies. A temporary order issued by the District Court forbade the settlers from cultivating the area, which has been under dispute for two months, while it allowed the companies to work the land. The settlers were released on bail after promising not to interfere with cultivation.

• • •

A SERIOUS TRAFFIC jam occurred in Allenby Road Tel Aviv, yesterday due to road repairs conducted on a 200-metre-stretch between Rehov Ahad Ha'am and Sderot Rothschild. The work will continue for several days.

• • •

THE TRADITIONAL blessing of children will be held this Sunday on Mount Zion with the presiding rabbis intoning the blessings used in the Yom Kippur eve service. Children's institutions and parents are requested to phone 4985 in Jerusalem in advance.

• • •

ALL BUT one of the Haifa-Tel Aviv phone lines broke down yesterday evening, delaying all trunk calls.

• • •

CUTS in the water supply lasting up to 48 minutes can be expected throughout Tel Aviv and Jaffa tomorrow due to repairs at electric power points.

TA Butter Profiteers To Face Trial

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A number of grocers, mainly in the Tel Aviv area, are to be tried by the Anti-Profiteering Court for selling American surplus butter at black market prices, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman announced yesterday.

It is learned that a 200-gram packet of American butter, which officially costs 200 pruta, has been fetching three times as much since its distribution ceased.

The spokesman also announced that a number of butchers who were caught selling meat on the black market, intended for the ration, are to be prosecuted.

Following the end of the first month of "free" meat sales, the cattle-breeders and Tnuva are discussing the price of beef, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. It is understood that Tnuva is only prepared to pay 300 pruta less than the IL.3 per kilo for veal from two-year-olds, and the IL.2.100 for Special Grade veal which the breeders are demanding. The "free" meat is for sale to restaurants, hotels and institutions.

Grapefruit, Lemons On Tel Aviv Market

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The first grapefruit of the season, still green and dry, but edible, have appeared on the market here and are being sold at about 150 pruta a kilo, the same price as last year. Lemons are on the market, too, in increasing quantities and at prices slightly lower than last year at this period.

The Citrus Marketing Board hopes to have a reliable estimate on this season's crop in about a week, when the returns from growers will come in.

Meat on Way Via Suez

HAIFA, Thursday. — A shipment of 91 tons of tinned meat from Massawa is on the way to Haifa aboard the Italian m.v. Albuonova, due here tomorrow. The ship's itinerary is through the Suez Canal, but the Poseidon Company, her agent, had no information this evening on whether she had cleared the Canal.

The vessel has passed through the Canal on several occasions on her way to Haifa with meat from Ethiopia, and has been on the regular Haifa-Massawa run for some months.

Diesels to Replace Steam Locomotives

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The steam locomotives now being used by the Israel Railways will be taken out of service early next year with the arrival of four Diesel locomotives due from Germany in January, it was learned here today. The four Diesels will do the work of 40 steam engines.

Overhaul work on steam locomotives in the railway workshop here will be discontinued in December and, as a result, the larger part of the huge, well-equipped workshop will become redundant and will be rented to a Government or public company for industrial purposes, it is understood. Some 150 fitters will no longer be required, but a number will be employed by the next occupiers of the workshop while others will be transferred to other work in the railways.

It was also learned that the Arlosoroff Station in Tel Aviv will be opened on November 2, and seven trains a day will then run in both directions on the Tel Aviv-Haifa line. The present Tel Aviv North station will be used for goods trains only.

The Ministries of Communications and Development have decided to continue the work on the Negev line with next year's funds from the Development Budget in order to prevent a discontinuation of the work, as present funds have run out. Work stoppage now would cause considerable damage from the oncoming rains. Another 16 kilometres of earthworks and nine bridges have yet to be completed on the line to Beersheba.

It has also been decided that, during the next budget year, four bridges will be built over the railway line at points where accidents have occurred in the past, in order to make crossings safer. The bridges will be built at Zichron Ya'acov, Binyamina, Natanya and on the Yazur road, near Tel Aviv.

SAPHIR SEES PLANS FOR DRY-DOCK

The Minister of Communications, Mr. Joseph Saphir, examined various plans for temporarily housing the dry-dock soon to arrive in Israel, when he visited Ministry projects in Haifa on Monday. He studied the plans in the light of recommendations by experts of the Ministry and the Hayama Company which owns the dry-dock.

Mr. Saphir also met with the Public Investigating Committee which was appointed at the time of the train accident which occurred on the coastal railroad track taking the life of the engineer and his assistant. The Committee presented partial conclusions and recommended immediate changes to prevent a recurrence of the tragedy.

Kfar Yeroham Must Carry Its Water

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Kfar Yeroham has been without water since Friday last, as the Mekorot Company has not yet taken over the newly laid pipeline to the village, it was reported here today. The new line connects Kfar Yeroham with the main Demona line. Meanwhile, water is being hauled by the villagers for two kilometres.

Kibbutz, Gov't, Nahal Boys Sued for IL.15,000

A IL.15,000 claim against Kibbutz Negba, two Nahal privates and the Attorney-General as representative of the Ministry of Defence, was presented in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday by Menahem and Rivka Beinowitz, of Jerusalem's Yegia Kapayim quarter, who lost their daughter, Zippora, in an accident which occurred at Kibbutz Negba on September 30, 1953.

According to the charge sheet, the girl was killed after she fell from a kibbutz tractor being driven by two Nahal members, Zvi Shteiser and Moshe Meubar on kibbutz land. The boys are charged with reckless driving and not having a permit. *(Hism)*

Transfer of Magistrates

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Magistrates H. Steinberg, Y. Zohar, Dr. H. Ehrlich and Y. Harel will be transferred as from tomorrow from the criminal to the civil branch. Their places will be filled by the following magistrates: Mrs. M. Shamir, Messrs. M. Rubin, A. Zelickson, and A. Olsker.

Mr. Shmuel Tamir, defence counsel, during his summation. Judge Halevi is seen in the left foreground. Malkiel Greenwald, the defendant, is at the extreme right.

Nazi Side Untold, Tamir Asserts

By MACABEE KASKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Dr. Kastner's star rose in blazing intensity as that of Hungarian Jewry sank, dimmed, into a bottomless abyss; this was not incidental, but the result of a deliberate system," Mr. Shmuel Tamir said in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

Mr. Tamir, counsel for Malkiel Greenwald who is on trial for having libelled Dr. Israel Kastner by writing that he collaborated with the Nazis, was continuing his summation before Dr. Benjamin Halevi, President of the Court. He was dealing with the third "chapter" of his summation (he has three more) which dealt with "Dr. Kastner in Budapest and the sale of the Bergen Belsen rescue train." He asked the Court to accept the testimony of Mr. Moshe Krause, former head of the Palestine Office in Budapest, as true on all points. Not only had Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney General, been unable to budge him one iota from his stand, but also subsequent witnesses, as well as a wealth of documents, had supported his evidence, Mr. Tamir claimed.

In quoting different versions of Dr. Kastner's testimony, he noted that all evidence on his negotiations with the Nazis had come from one source alone: Dr. Kastner. The Nazis had never told their side, and Dr. Kastner had maintained the strictest secrecy, never confiding even to his closest colleagues, only presenting them with *faits accomplis*.

When the Germans took over Hungary, the leadership of the Jews fell not only just to the Zionist minority, but to a minority among the Zionists (Ihud). Thus Dr. Kastner, "obsessed with megalomania, constrained by no normal compunctions, driven by his personal ambitions," became the "sole ruler" of one million Jews. He set out to contact the Nazis who were looking for such a figure in their diabolic plot to exterminate Hungarian Jewry, Mr. Tamir charged.

Dr. Kastner committed no crime in playing cards with the Nazis. His crime was his inability to appear in court and say proudly: this is how I grovelled before the Germans to help my work, Mr. Tamir declared.

The Bergen Belsen Rescue Train was not an instrument of salvation, but of "terrible destruction," since its purpose was to separate the leaders from the masses, divert their attention from Auschwitz in a mad scramble to board the train, and to provide the Nazis with the pick of hostages. These passengers were hostages since they had no papers, Mr. Tamir declared, adding that, in the Nazi viewpoint, "as long as a person has documents, he is a man; when he has none, he becomes a number — and the Germans are peerless at striking a line through numbers." The train was Dr. Kastner's compensation for keeping the country calm, Mr. Tamir charged.

Dr. Kastner's relations with the Pioneer Underground, in Mr. Tamir's eyes, were maintained so that Dr. Kastner could control the Underground. Thus he could keep a wary eye on potential troublemakers and prevent their leading a revolt.

What could Dr. Kastner have done to save Hungarian Jewry? He could have turned the Underground into a fighting partisan movement, bent on sabotage. By blowing up one railway, it could have delayed the deportation of 12,000 Jews each day. Assassinations of leading Nazis could have thrown the Germans into confusion. The Allies and neutral legations should have been aroused from their apathy. False, sedative rumours should have been stopped dead in their tracks. Despair could have been cultivated into revolt.

"Had Dr. Kastner sat home, never lifted a finger, never contacted the Germans, the end result would have been better," Mr. Tamir charged.

Mr. Tamir will continue his summation this morning at 8:30 a.m. and after concluding the present chapter, he will turn to that of the parachutists.

The State was represented in court yesterday by Mr. Amnon Teli, Deputy District Attorney.

Charged with Stabbing Woman in Revenge

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Salem Shadadi, 24, faced the District Court here on a charge of attempted murder.

The prosecution claimed that Shadadi had stabbed and severely wounded Mrs. Nasma Chasan Mansoor, whose daughter had killed Shadadi's wife.

About two years ago, the families of Shadadi and Mansoor quarrelled over the use of a tractor on Moshav Yachini. In the course of the quarrel, Sa'ada Mansoor had stabbed to death the wife of the accused and later was sentenced to four years in prison.

The accused, the prosecution charged, last August, had stabbed her mother in revenge. The hearings will continue.

KILLED ON ROAD

HAIFA, Thursday. — Abdul Latif Khayat, 26, of Tira, in the Little Triangle, was killed yesterday evening when a lorry ran into him while he was repairing his own truck, which had broken down on the Haifa-Tel Aviv road, near Atlit. The lorry driver, Azzam Ahmad, 30, of Taibe village, has been detained.

A sixteen-year-old boy, David ben Shishatt, of the Wizo Institution, here, was seriously injured in Romema this morning. He leaned out of a bus window, and knocked his elbow against a stationary lorry, the boy was taken to the Rothschild Hospital.

WOMAN DIES AFTER FALL

HAIFA, Thursday. — Gisella Brandeau, 30, of 43 Rehov Akiva, fell or jumped this morning from the fourth floor of the building. She was taken in a serious condition to the Rothschild Hospital where she died some hours later.

Jacobs Science Lab Is Dedicated

Julius Jacobs' loyalty to his dual responsibility as a member of the Jewish people and as the highest Jewish civil servant in the Mandatory Administration in Palestine formed the keynote of addresses at a ceremony in the Science Faculty of the Hebrew University yesterday morning, when a laboratory in his memory was officially opened. His death during the explosion at the King David Hotel in July, 1946, was recalled with great sorrow.

Professor Benjamin Mazar, President of the Hebrew University, in opening the proceedings, welcomed the guests who included Mr. Jacobs' widow and his two children; Alderman A. Moss, of Manchester, who had initiated the project of the memorial in the form of a physical chemistry laboratory; friends, former colleagues and admirers of Mr. Jacobs. He thanked the friends of Julius Jacobs in England and Israel who had erected the laboratory, and the Israel Manufacturers' Association, represented at the ceremony by Mr. Shenkar, who had equipped it.

Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development, in paying tribute to a "dear friend" whom he had known almost since the day he had arrived in this country, recalled his association with him in the Jewish Legion during World War I. Julius Jacobs had given devoted service to the Zionist Movement, and it had been at the request of Dr. Weizmann that he had abandoned his profession of chemistry and had entered the British Civil Service in Palestine.

Mr. S. Horowitz, a member of the Hebrew University's Executive Council and a lifelong friend of Julius Jacobs, recalled the latter's youth in Manchester and the beginning of his career as a research chemist in Scotland.

Dr. G. Stein, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Science, said that Mr. Jacobs had been closely associated with the Hebrew University as an Assistant in the Department of Chemistry, and during World War II had been of great help in enabling the Department to obtain equipment and other requirements through the Palestine War Supply Board.

Alderman A. Moss spoke warmly of his friendship for the Jacobs family, pointing out that although Julius Jacobs had not been able to place his gifts at the disposal of the State of Israel, his wife and two children were living here.

"For Julius Jacobs," he said, "the problem of double allegiance which troubles so many Jews outside Israel did not exist. He showed he could not only faithfully fulfil the functions of one of the highest and most responsible positions in the British Government, but that he could at the same time also give of his services for the upbuilding of the Jewish State."

The commemorative plaque was unveiled by Miss Jacobs.

Hapoel Hamizrahi To Boycott Gadna Rally

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Hapoel Hamizrahi has instructed its members not to send their children to the three-day Gadna national rally, which is scheduled to begin on October 14 in the Ramat Gan stadium. The Ministry of Education was reported today as having instructed the pupils of the religious secondary State schools to attend the rally, and the matter is expected to be taken up by the Hapoel Hamizrahi Executive which will meet here next week.

The feud between the Gadna authorities and Hapoel Hamizrahi is of long standing. The party's request that religious contingents be established in Gadna was refused in a recent interview with Sgan-Aluf Ram Ron, O.C. Gadna.

The organizers of the rally said today that everything was being done to supply the religious needs of the boys attending. There will be *escort* at the stadium, as well as a place for prayers, and the food, supplied by the Soldiers' Welfare Committee kitchens in town, will be strictly *kosher*.

Gadna kitchens, it is claimed, are not under the supervision of the Chaplaincy and are not *kosher*.

US CHIEF ACTUARY HERE TO ADVISE

Mr. Robert S. Myers, Chief Actuary of the U.S. Social Security Board, has arrived to advise the National Insurance Institute in organizing the Actuarial Department and to arrange the details of American technical aid to the Institute.

Towards the end of his stay in Israel, Mr. Myers will address representatives of the National Insurance Institute and private insurance companies on the relationship between social security and commercial insurance in the U.S.

'SPIES IN SYRIA'

The Arab News Agency claimed yesterday that an Israel espionage network was discovered in Syria this week. It is alleged to be headed by Marco Mendel, an Israeli who recently infiltrated into Syria "across the hills."

GIANTS WIN 2ND FROM CLEVELAND

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The New York Giants won their second straight game from the Cleveland Indians in the 1954 World Series today as Dusty Rhodes again starred — a pinch-hittin' role. The Giants, who were trailing throughout the first half of the game by a score of 2-0, scored two runs in the fifth inning and another in the ninth to win 3-1.

The winning pitcher for the Giants was Antonelli. Early Wynn was charged with the loss. New York now leads in the Series by 2 to 0.

Commonwealth Worried By US Economic Line

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Finance Ministers of the British Commonwealth met here today to discuss their future economic strategy in the knowledge that the U.S. probably will not open the door to her markets much in the near future.

The Commonwealth Ministers were obviously disappointed that Secretary of the Treasury George Humphery held out as little hope that U.S. tariffs and import duties would be lowered in the coming year.

Thanks to Captain Axcel

Mr. S. Z. Shragai, Head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, has sent a telegram to the master of the s.s. Jerusalem, Captain Eliezer Axcel, thanking him and the crew of the ship for accommodating the passengers of the s.s. Aegaeon, who had arrived shortly before the Rosh Hashana holiday, too late to be transferred to suitable quarters ashore.

7,800 TONS of sugar from Poland are due in Haifa next week on the Swedish s.s. Ahlhelm.

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Cables in Brief

RAILWAY.—An air-conditioned train equipped with sleeping berths and radio sets will leave Moscow on Sunday to inaugurate a new direct service to Warsaw and Berlin, TASS reported yesterday.

INSURANCE.—The Institute of London Underwriters yesterday halved the marine insurance rate against strike, riot, and civil commotion risks. This rate becomes sixpence per £100.

ESPIONAGE. — Prime Minister Robert Menzies told a press conference at Canberra yesterday that the Government would study the report of the Petrov espionage commission before deciding how Australia's anti-spy law could be strengthened.

BANK. — The Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, selected the Governor from Egypt, whoever he may be next year, as the Chairman of the 1955 session.

SUDAN. — The Sudanese Minister of Works is due to arrive in London today for a month's tour to recruit staff for the Sudanese civil service.

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ARMON-DAVID Tel. 20954 — Air Conditioned, 2nd week — Daniel Gelin — M. Rosi-Drago — Burlesque Lesh. — Evenings only — L'ESCLAVE
CHEN — Air Conditioned — The most interesting picture of the year! — A Queen's World Tour — In Technicolor
EDEN — Open Air — Steve Cochran in Warner Bros' masterpiece — THE LION and the HORSE
ESTHER — Air Conditioned — 6th Week — You'll fall in love with M.G.M.'s — LILI
MIGDALOR — 2nd week — "STARS of the RUSSIAN BALLET" — starring the famous prima-ballerina Galina Ulanova, etc.
MOGRABI — 3rd week — Ninon Sevilla in the Mexican production FORBIDDEN WOMEN
OPHIR — 2nd week — Les Deux Verites — with Michel SIMON
ORION — 2nd week — ABBOT and COSTELLO — JACK & the BEANSTALK
SHDEROTH — Tel Aviv Premiere! — The exotic technicolor drama — MEN OF TWO WORLDS
TAMAR — 2nd week — John Wayne-Montgomery Clift — RED RIVER — United Artists — Matinees: Continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. — AIR-CONDITIONED
YARON — Air Conditioned — 2nd week — Kirk Douglas—Elizabeth Threat — The Big Sky

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From Sat., October 2, 1954.
ATZMON Tel. 3062 — The most exciting KOREAN Picture ever made — "ONE MINUTE TO ZERO" — Ann Blyth — Robert Mitchum
PEER Tel. 2323 — 2nd Week — Israel Premiere — The famous Italian hit — GELOSIA (Jealousy) — Erno CRISA — Marisa BELLI — Vincenzo MUSOLINO — English Subtitles
GAL OR Tel. 4507 — Evening Performances at 6.45 p.m., 9 p.m. — LA VERITE SUR BEBE DONGE — Danielle Darrieux — Jean Gabin — Mata... — Sat. Sun. Mon. — ROCKY MOUNTAIN — Tues. Wed. — A. & G. in FOREIGN LEGION
MORIAH Tel. 4779 — MATINEE — Jeanette McDonald
CARMEL Open Air Tel. 2336 — Sat. Sun. Mon. Tues. — LULLABY OF BROADWAY — Doris Day — Gene Nelson — Technicolor — 6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. — Thursday, Oct. 7 — VENGEANCE VALLEY — Burt Lancaster—Robert Walker
HAY Tel. 2326 — 2nd Week — YOUNG BESS — Colour by Technicolor — Jean Simmons—Stewart Granger — Deborah Kerr—Charles Laughton
AMPHI Tel. 4013 — MICHEL SIMON — In the great Prize-Winning Picture — "NON COUPABLE" — (Not Guilty) — Hebrew & English subtitles.
DRAK Tel. 4577 — After 10 weeks' success in Tel Aviv — Silvana Mangano, Italy Vallone — "A N N A" — A "Ferno" Release
ARMON Tel. 4388 — "DESPERATE MOMENT" — Dirk Bogarde — Mai Zetterling — 3 Perfs. At 2.30, 6.45 & 9.00 p.m.
EN DOR Tel. 3821 — Sat., Sun., & Mon. — BIG CARNIVAL — Kirk Douglas — Jan Sterling — Tues. & Thurs. — RED MOUNTAIN — Alan Ladd — Lizabeth Scott — Technicolor
ORLY Central Carmel Tel. 4303 — MADELEINE — Ann Todd — Norman Wolland — 3 Perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.00
ORION Tel. 4320 — Israel Premiere — 2nd Week — ABBOTT & COSTELLO MEET Dr. JEKYLL & Mr. HYDE

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday October 2
ARNON Tel. 4629 — Airconditioned — Another outstanding Samuel Goldwyn production — Diedrix MARCH—Anna STEN — in a powerful drama — WE LIVE AGAIN — ("Resurrection" by Leo Tolstoi)
EDEN Tel. 3829 — This is a lively and entertaining comedy — RED SKELTON in — The Great Diamond Robbery — Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m. — Today at 3 p.m. — THE NAKED SPUR
EDISON 2nd week — The superb Italian Film of warm and human drama that will touch everyone's heart — I FIGLI DI NESSUNO — (Nobody's Children) — Starring: Amadeo NAZZARI — Yvonne SANSON. — This film reached a record-audience in Tel Aviv as "Anna" — Also today at 3 p.m.
ORGIL Tel. 61486 — Fourth & Last Week of GABRIEL PASCAL's great production — Androcles and the Lion — Colourful, adventurous, witty as only Bernard Shaw can be, with: Jean SIMMONS, Victor MATURE, Robert NEWTON and others
STUDIO Tel. 4033 — 3rd Week — after the great success at the "Edison" we continue to run — ENCORE — Hebrew-French subtitles. Today at 3 p.m.: The Fountainhead
ORION Tel. 2814 — Unusual melodrama—Adult entertainment! — Don't Bother to Knock — Starring: Richard WIDMARK, Marilyn MONROE
ORNA Tel. 4733 — The story of a brave band on a desperate mission — Hangman's Knot — (Technicolor) — Starring: Randolf SCOTT, Donna REED
SEMADAR 4th week — WILLIAM HOLDEN — Academy award winner "best actor 1953" for his performance in — Stalag 17 — one of those rare pictures that'll make you laugh, cry and cheer! — No complimentary tickets — Owing to length of film performances will start at: 6.30-8.45
ZION HALL 2nd week — Don Camillo's latest adventures — a gay and delightful comedy — Le Retour de Don Camillo — with FERNANDEL — English subtitles. — No complimentary tickets — Also today at 3 p.m.
TEL-OR — A MONUMENTAL FILM — KOL NIDRE — Second Week OF JEWISH FOLKLORE — TEL. 3570 — Brilliantly directed by MAURICE SCHWARTZ

3 CELEBRATED STARS:
ANN TODD - CLAUDE RAINS - TREVOR HOWARD
Will participate in the Gala Opening of
THE "RON" CINEMA JERUSALEM
Which will take place Tuesday (Succot), Oct. 12, 1954

During the holidays
the best food only at the real Oriental Restaurant
SAVOYA Jaffa, Bezalrov St., opposite the clock
Piping hot shashlik ★ Kibeh ★ Hummus ★ Specialities
Arrangement for home delivery ★ Late hours nightly

Erich and Grete Holtash
take pleasure in inviting all relatives and friends to the
Bar Mitzvah
of their son MICHAEL
on Saturday, October 2, 1954, at the "Beit Israel" Synagogue, Rehov Keller, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.
Reception: Lev Hacarmel Hotel, 11 a.m.—1 p.m.
This is the only intimation.

We are pleased to invite herewith all our friends and relatives to the wedding of our daughter
Pnina Zebava and Uri Lavie (STERK)
which will take place on Sunday, Oct. 3, 1954, 5 p.m. at the Pension Vita, 31 King George Ave., Jerusalem.
LEAH and YESHAIA STERN
Jerusalem

Mr. and Mrs. Bezalel Ben-Hayim
take pleasure in inviting their friends and relatives to the wedding of their daughter
Rivka and Elimelekh
son of the late Mendel-Leib and Pearl Taub
The ceremony will take place on Sunday, October 3, 1954, 6.30 p.m. at Cafe Armon, Rehov Shlomit Hamalka, Jerusalem.

The WIZO Executive, Tel Aviv Branch, wishes to express its sympathy to the Cohen family on the Anniversary of the death of
INES MOLCHO

The Directors and Staff of SHEFET ADVERTISING LTD. express their sincerest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. H. Moos on the untimely death of
Mr. Joe Noe

We are grieved to announce the sudden death of our esteemed General Manager
Dr. Emil Schwarz
who passed away at the age of 58.
We will always remember him,
Office Staff and Workers
W.E.S.T. Ltd. (Stock Products)
Ramat Gan

In deep sorrow we announce the passing away of our General Manager
Dr. Emil Schwarz
who has been suddenly and unexpectedly taken away from our midst and from his life work. The funeral took place on September 30, 1954, in Lausanne, Switzerland.
THE MANAGEMENT
W.E.S.T. Ltd. (STOCK PRODUCTS)

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, October 1, 1954
Tishri 6, 5715 — Sefer 2, 5714

THE toll of incidents from Gaza and Jordan is mounting at an increasing tempo. After the murder of two brothers by Egyptian infiltrators near Migdal Ashkelon on Saturday, a watchman in the Jerusalem Corridor was slain on Wednesday. And an incident which reveals even more clearly the complete disregard by Jordan of any respect for normal conceptions of law and order is the theft of a large flock of sheep belonging to Kibbutz Ein Hashofet on Tuesday morning; for in this instance, Jordan has clearly admitted that the sheep are in her possession and is making "conditions" for their return.

A DANGER TO PEACE

With the admission involved in the imposing of conditions comes the usual attempt to confuse the issue—the suggestion that this was not a case, despite the clear evidence, of an armed Jordanian incursion across the border. A criminal raid, involving a valuable Israel flock has patently and admittedly been committed. Nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of the immediate return of the sheep before the Jordanian appetite for prevarication, allied to the Jordanian passion for fresh mutton, leads to a rapid diminution in the size of the flock.

It will be interesting to see how quickly General Glubb, the Commander of the Arab Legion, lives up to his repeated protestations of efficient policing of the area by Jordan and his statements that there is never any failure to take quick and effective action to prevent and detect criminal acts by Jordanians. In this case the flock is of a type quite unknown in Jordan, and admitted to be there. How soon will the raiders who made off with it be brought to justice?

The Truce Supervision Organization is already dealing with the problem, as the meeting scheduled for today between Colonel Hommel and Sgan-Aluf Shalev indicates. The prompt return of the stolen property in this clear case of theft and admitted possession will be a test of the authority of the United Nations body, particularly in relation with Jordan which has, in the past few months, had a remarkably successful criminal career of border infractions without a breath of censure or condemnation.

But the incident is pregnant also with serious danger to the peace. Jordan seems determined to set up along the border conditions which recall bygone days of the rustlers in America's "Far West." It cannot be forgotten, and Jordan should bear this in mind, that in those circumstances, when law and order failed to reach the affected areas or when it was dilatory to the extent of encouraging crime, the ordinary citizen was inclined to lose his patience and seek redress by direct action.

It would be a great pity if the outbreaks of gangsterism by certain elements inside Jordan were allowed to be the only answer to Israel's positive response to the very thin prospects of some move in the direction of improved relations between her and the Arab states which have been under discussion recently. While peaceful cultivators and watchmen are murdered and flocks are stolen by Jordan, Israel announces the full unfreezing of blocked Arab accounts held in this country's banks. Perhaps nothing could better illustrate the difference in climate which prevails in Israel and the Arab world; but Jordan and Egypt would be ill-advised if they thought that almost daily murders and raiding will always be met with such measures of reconciliation as this.

AFL Opposes Arming Arabs Prior to Peace

LOS ANGELES, Thursday (JNA). — The convention of the American Federation of Labor passed a resolution yesterday urging the U.S. Government to be unsparing in its efforts to secure peace between Israel and the Arab countries based on mutual recognition of each other's existence.

It rejected every move to organize the Middle East as a "great defense area without taking into account every country in that area. It insisted that before any arms be extended to any country in that region, the U.S. must demonstrate its earnest desire to improve the lot and rights of her people and live in peace with her neighbours.

The U.S. must insist on the free and unobstructed use of the Suez Canal by international commerce in line with the clear, unequivocal order of the U.N. Security Council, the Egyptian regime violated.

Nasser Shy of Ties With U.S. Over Arms

By JESSE EDEL LURIE

NEW YORK, September 25.—THE statement by the Prime Minister of Israel in Tel Aviv yesterday to the effect that the United States was more anxious to give arms than Egypt was to get them, was also the conclusion drawn by observers here from an interview given by Egyptian Premier Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser to the "U.S. News and World Report."

This appeared a fortnight ago, just a week before a similar question-and-answer interview with Mr. Sharett in the same magazine, extracts from which were cabled to Israel and widely published there. Mr. Sharett said, in reply to a question, that he was "at a loss to understand how the U.S. can reconcile" her policy of arming the Arab states "with her declared policy and concern to see Israel prosperous and secure." He warned that the danger to Israel and Middle Eastern peace would become even greater if the Suez agreement is followed by an American policy of supplying arms to Egypt.

Mr. Sharett was asked about demands heard in Israel "for stronger action to force an immediate showdown with the Arabs — a military showdown." He answered: "Naturally, people get impatient, but it is not the policy of Israel, certainly not of her Government, to force the issue in the military sense. Of course we stand ready to react to any provocation, but we are not bent upon war, nor upon any expansion. Our desire is for stability and development. We hear all sorts of fantastic rumours about preparations on our part to launch a major attack. Dates are mentioned and deadlines fixed. These evil and foolish forecasts never materialize, yet they recur from time to time. They are the results of malice or sheer ignorance, or a product of morbid imagination."

Afraid of 'Domination'

In his interview in this magazine a week earlier, the Egyptian Premier emphasized repeatedly that the Cairo Government could not enter into any pact or agreement with the Western Powers or even with Turkey, because the Egyptians would interpret it as a form of colonial domination and the Communists would make political capital of such an agreement.

When asked what was the best way for the Middle East to protect itself against any Communist aggression, Colonel Nasser answered "that the most effective way of defending this area is to leave it in the hands of its people. We have enough manpower in this area to defend it, but the manpower is dispersed and it is not being channelled in an effective direction. We are about 50 million, and if we band together we can defend our area, and at the same time, we will be convinced that this defence is for our own safety and our own interests."

He stated that the Arabs had the manpower for 13 divisions, but did not have arms or any money for arms. Egypt would like to receive American arms, but could not receive the military mission which American law provides must be sent long with military aid. When he was asked if he expected to receive aid without a military mission, Colonel Nasser replied, "I could not receive a military mission at all... in our country doing this would work against you and against the regime. The people will say that after great efforts we were able to get rid of the British mission, but that now this Government is bringing us an American mission — and that our country will therefore be under American rule."

'Psychological View'

The Egyptian Minister pointed out that no mission was sent to Tito, but just a few military persons assigned to the Embassy as attaches. In answer to a query as to whether the difference between a group of military attaches and a "mission" was a matter of size, he said, "It is also a matter of psychology... you must deal with this area from the psychological point of view — not with agreements, treaties, etc."

Colonel Nasser was asked whether he believed that a settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute was indispensable before there could be an effective defence scheme in the Middle East. He replied: "I think the existence of Israel will always affect the defence of this area as it is now, if only for one reason: Israel separates the Arab bloc into two parts. Egypt, Libya and the Sudan are on one side and the others on the other side." He went on to say that the Israelis would use all their efforts to stop any supply of military aid to the Arabs and in so doing would affect the defence of the Middle East.

Colonel Nasser stated further that Egypt hoped to make arrangements to get weapons from the United States, but "we also hope there will not be any complications in U.S. dealings with us. We hope no pressure will be put on us, especially as regards a prior settlement of the Israel question. We will settle that problem ourselves." Egypt could not, he stated, accept any sort of conditions tied to the military aid.

One would gather from this interview that Nasser is less anxious to receive free American arms than is the State Department to give Egypt a military hand-out. The question remains: is the State Department sufficiently anxious to circumvent the law?

'FLYING BEDSTEAD' MAY REVOLUTIONIZE AERONAUTICS

Britain's latest flying machine, "the Flying Bedstead," news of which was released on the eve of the Farnborough Show, is seen here in the air during a test flight. It has no wings or rotors and can take off vertically from a horizontal position. It is powered by two Rolls-Royce "Nene" engines set horizontally in opposition, one on either side of the framework. The jets from these engines are ducted through 90 degrees so that both engines discharge vertically downwards under the centre of gravity. The pilot sits on a platform above the two engines. The machine is balanced with the use of compressed air jets which are discharged through nozzles at the ends of cross-arms, which can be seen clearly above.

Express Photo

Beggars Mar Mt. Zion Pilgrimage

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EVERY pilgrimage to Mt. Zion starts — and ends — with shelling out several small coins to the small group of beggars who obstinately guard the steep ascent to King David's Tomb. Should the alms distributed not be to their liking, the visitor is accompanied on his way by a shrill and voluble string of phrases — curses or blessings? In Israel, as throughout the world, the beggars have maintained their ancient right to be zealous guardians of any place sanctified by religious tradition.

The stairs leading to the summit are tortuous, unevenly spaced, some half a normal step, some twice, but all in want of repair. For the young, it is not too much of a hardship, but it is agony for the elderly tourists and pilgrims to whom a trip to Jerusalem is not complete without a visit to Mt. Zion and a climb to the Observation Roof for a glimpse over the slumbering walls of the Old City.

Only a handrail made of rough rope helps the visitor up. There is neither shade to ward off the scorching sun, nor benches where the pilgrim can sit and rest and look over the New City, its suburbs and the bare Judean Hills which unfold with every successive step. On holidays, as many as 20,000-30,000 will stream up this path, although the normal non-holiday average varies between 100 and 500 a day.

Crude Amenities

Only at the top are there shade trees and benches in a small grove which is kept spotlessly clean for a public place. The primitive tin hut housing the comfort station is clean, but its amenities, of the crudest sort, are not sufficient to satisfy the needs of local visitors. For those from abroad there are other accommodations, but they too are crude.

Collection boxes are scattered at strategic spots in the rooms leading to David's Tomb. Strangely enough, they were not set up to facilitate collections but to wean members of the Oriental Communities from throwing coins on the Tomb.

Donations are entirely voluntary, but when a person enters the building housing the Chamber of Destruction, he is confronted with a clerk who writes out receipts for donations for arrangements of traditional memorial services. The pilgrim stands before the clerk in the half-light and peers into the solemn murkiness of the Chamber itself, lit by flickering candles, pilgrim-lit memorials to Jewry's six million murdered dead. There is no compulsion, other than moral, to give. But this moral compulsion is overwhelming. The shadow of the righteous dead hangs over the place and it does not permit quibbling or arguments. Each person is given a full opportunity to satisfy his instinct to give freely.

Outside of the Chamber, there is no indoor place where the pilgrim can sit in relative comfort and meditate. The grove is full of shrill playing children, left behind by their parents to be spared the nightmare of the Chamber.

The Mt. Zion Committee employs more than a dozen persons, including two guides and a cantor, to maintain the Mount in a manner befitting its historical and religious associations. Their monthly payroll is about IL.2,500.

The income of Mt. Zion varies. This May, it was about IL.1,900, of which IL.400 was in the small collection boxes. In April, however, it rose to IL.3,000, of which IL.700 was dropped into the collection boxes. These donations pay for 80 per cent of the Mount's upkeep. The other 20 per cent come from the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

Other funds collected for Mt. Zion come from membership in the Society for the Holy Places. A Life Membership is granted for $100; an Honorary Membership for $50; a Founding Membership for $25; a Sustaining Membership for $15, and a Regular Membership for $10. Smaller donations are accepted. Payments may be mailed in later.

Two years ago, the Mount was a mass of semi-destroyed buildings littered with the debris of the War of Independence. Many buildings have been repaired since, the grounds cleaned, benches set up in a tended grove, a railing built on the Observation Roof, signposts put up to guide the visitor, and a station set up to distribute shelter cups.

But something should be done about removing the beggars, which is the task of the Municipality and the Police, repairing the staircase, building several modern comfort stations, paving the interior of the buildings, introducing electricity and extending the water system to irrigate the gardens.

The arrangement of the traditional memorial services should be handed over to an appropriate agency, such as Yad V'shem, which could conceivably dispense with the collection of funds. At the bottom of the staircase, a competent guide and linguist should be stationed to receive guests.

"I'll wonder to know what will happen to the Suez Canal when we leave and someone else makes an attack on it with a pistol?"

At the Cinema

THE way Don Camillo took leave of his flock at the end of "The Little World of Don Camillo" made it quite clear that he simply had to return some time — or rainy — morning. And so he does in "*Le Retour de Don Camillo*" (Ilon, Ytem), a joint French and Italian production directed in masterly fashion, like its forerunner, by Julien Duvivier.

The film has all the good and bad sides of a sequel. At the centre, again, are the Communist village mayor Peppone (Gino Cervi) and the impulsive and warmhearted priest (Fernandel) who fight each other, rescue each other, and cannot exist without each other. Lovable, delightful and realistically characterized.

FRANCO

THIS WEEK...

Festivals The nation took a two-day holiday to celebrate the New Year. Holiday buying was cautious although shops presented the biggest and most attractive displays seen here since the war. Immigrants from Morocco who arrived on the eve of the holiday were feted aboard the s.s. Jerusalem.

Security The Government invited General Burns, T.S.O. Chief-of-Staff, to make a general survey of conditions along the border and offered to make available all relevant information. It was again intimated that Israel would return to the Jordan M.A.C. following Commander Hutchison's conclusion of his tour of duty. Earlier the Army decided to halt any independent U.N. patrols while General Burns suggested the question of their legality be referred to the U.N. Assembly. The Bat Galim, first Israel ship to enter the Suez Canal, was detained by the Egyptians, who accused her crew of shooting at Egyptian fishing boats, although her only armament was her captain's revolver. A complaint of this violation of the international agreement over the Suez Canal was lodged with the Security Council. Marauders from Gaza held up a cartload of unarmed settlers in the south, killing two and wounding two others. Egyptian forces opened fire on an Army unit near Kissufim. A Jerusalem citizen was wounded by a sniper on the Old City wall.

Refugees The last blocked Arab refugee accounts were released this week. Nearly $140,000 were awarded out of German Reparation funds to 146 outstanding refugee scholars, all former concentration camp inmates or underground leaders.

Yesterday's Press

Egypt Must be Indicted

THE seizure in Suez and the official Cairo statement have dispelled any surviving illusions with regard to Egyptian intentions and promises, and the fantastic invention of an "Israel attack" will not suffice to distract attention from this aggression, says "Davar" (Histadrut). It also notes that the speech of the Iraqi delegate to the U.N. was one of the most poisonous and hostile ever heard there. This, too, shows that the supply of Western arms is not helping to modify the Arab attitude.

"An Israel protest denouncing Egyptian action is not enough this time," says "Haboker" (General Zionist). "Those who are responsible for both violating international law and spreading lies and falsehoods should be brought before the International Court." The paper says that unless there is an international reaction to the latest demonstration of Egyptian impertinence, other nations will suffer in the future.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) thinks that the accusations of Salah Salem, the Egyptian Minister for National Guidance, used the classical stratagem of "stop thief." The behaviour of the Egyptian government shows that the evacuation of Suez without simultaneous guarantees of the freedom of shipping through the Canal constitutes a threat to peace.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) believes that there may be some connection between the Israel peace offers made on the eve of the New Year and the acts of piracy committed by the Egyptian rulers who feared apparently that this Israeli initiative may succeed on this side of the Canal. The paper does not think that any outside observer will give credence to the fantastic Egyptian statement. "Herut" denounces the Israel peace initiative, and does not think that turning to the Security Council will help in the dispute with the Egyptian government. The Soviets will probably use their veto again and the Anglo-Saxon powers are not greatly inclined to quarrel with the Egyptians for the sake of the Jews. And even if the Egyptian action should be denounced, what guarantee is there that Cairo will respect such a resolution more than the past decisions of the Security Council? Diplomatic action will never compel the Arab rulers to discontinue aggression; other means will have to be adopted to safeguard Israeli rights.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) says in its editorial that the dispute with General Burns has caused political damage to this country and that the Israel attitude, though probably correct from a juridical point of view, was of doubtful wisdom politically.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) protests against the "cruel prison sentences" imposed on three members of the Communist youth organization in Nazareth for attacking the police, and says that "all honest men with a conscience will be profoundly shocked" by the fact that innocent peace fighters have been sent to prison for such "crimes" for a period of two to five months.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) charges the Manufacturers' Association with aiding and abetting cartellization in Israel and says that in view of this and similar actions no one should be surprised if the private economic sector in this country's economy remains so weak and inactive.

NATURE NOTES

Lily of the Sea

FOR the first time I have actually picked that lovely wild-flower so like the Easter lily of our gardens, even though the petals are far narrower — the Sea lily, *Pancratium maritimum (Havatselet hahof)*. It should flower only in October, which is why I have never found it myself, as September is the last month when I go swimming. Why it should be so early this year is beyond me: we found it in Tantura (Dor), growing in the sand between the houses. It also grows in the Negev.

To see this delicate, snow-white, tall flower, with its mass of green-striped buds, in the sand, the infertile sand, and at this infertile time of year, when all is scorched and tawny, is quite an experience. The scent is overpowering, so much so that I had to get up in the middle of the night and remove the flowers from my bedroom, even though there were only four or five stems.

Another startling flower, growing now in sandy places, not near the sea, but rather in waste spots such as railway embankments and the like, is of the lily tribe too — the squill *(Urginea maritima — Khazav nafsuf)*. This grows very tall, has a tough stem (in contrast to the Sea lily) and tiny flowerets clustered round it. Few people know that it is the flower of the sturdy fat-leaved plant which springs up after the first rains, and vanishes completely in the course of May, without having bloomed. Six months later the deep-seated large bulb presents us with the flower.

P.A.

Readers' Letters

HOUSING AND TAX

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Housing, one of our major problems for years to come, could be considerably accelerated by a revision of Income Tax regulations.

Building has been carried on almost exclusively by contractors on their own account, in recent years. Mainly owing to credit restrictions, they are of necessity interested in the earliest possible return of their investments, i.e., in clear-cut sales of the houses or flats they build. This does not solve the housing problem of those who, at best, could afford the key-money to rent a flat, but who do not possess the capital to buy it. On the other hand, how can private investors, here as well as abroad, be encouraged to build or buy houses or flats for the purpose of leasing them?

When a flat is sold, only the difference between the sale price and the actual building cost is considered subject to Income Tax; however, when it is leased, the full amount of key-money received is regarded as profit.

In order to encourage building, income tax on key-money received for the lease of newly built flats may now be paid over a period of several years. This facility, however, does not suffice to make the investment attractive and therefore has achieved no increase either in building activities or in income tax receipts.

This state of affairs could be changed radically by an exemption from Income Tax of all key-money received for the first lease of newly built houses or flats, i.e., by considering this key-money as amortization of the investment.

One may assume that only one out of three families wanting to change flats could afford to purchase one, whilst two could manage to pay the key-money. Our present building activity could thus be trebled if, by the suggested revision of Income Tax regulations, the inducement to invest in building for lease purposes were to be restored.

Yours, etc.,

P.B.

(Name and address supplied)
Jerusalem, September 8.

PEN FRIENDS

Diane Gershman, 1102 Reeves Drive, Grand Forks, North Dakota, U.S.A., writes that she is 13 years old, in the eighth grade and very anxious to correspond with someone in Israel.

Susan Crevenia, 1490 Jesup Avenue, Bronx 52, New York (14 years old) would like to correspond with an Israel girl of her own age.

Isak van der Merwe, Helpmekaar School, P.B. Zania, via Windhoek, South-West Africa, wants a pen friend in Jerusalem or elsewhere in Israel. He possesses South-West and South African stamps which he would like to exchange for Israel stamps.

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Malben School For Practical Nurses
This December the School for Practical Nurses (male and female) will open its new 18-months study cycle in the Malben Invalids' Home at She'ar Menashe.
Eligible for entrance are men and women between the ages of 18 and 35, with a minimum of 4 years education, who are of good health and draft-exempt.
Interested persons should apply not later than the end of October, at our office, 19 Rehov Masaryk, Tel Aviv, Room 20, on any Thursday, 9 a.m. — 12 noon, or in writing to Nurses Department, Malben, P.O.B. 3003, Tel Aviv.

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השתתף במבצע
תנ"ך מפורש בכל בית
תקבל במתנה של 25 לירי ובחשלומים, תנ"ך מקרא מפורש מהדורת מיוחדת ע"ש שרברק (מאיר מחידו הרצל הוא 45=40 לירי), בן כרכים, 1400 עמודים, מזר את הקודש והרשומה המרהשת כאן, שלא את המקרים ואת לחתת מרשו תחנת החלטה, ניים לחרשם ולקבל מקרים על החבצע.
תעודת הרשמה
אני מתחתף במבצע "מעריב" מקרא בכל בידי לפי התנאים שפרסמו בימים ריבי מיום זה בספטמבר 1954.
תנ"ך מפורש בכל בית
שם המשפחה .....
השם הפרטי .....
הכתובת ..... מספר ..... העיר .....

Operation Studies — 1954
As a result of the great success of this Scheme in Spring 1953, the Institute's Management have made a special effort to organise a similar Operation this year too, at the approach of the study season.
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